BRADEN'S COUGH CURE
WILL CURE YOUR COLD.
TRY A BOTTLE.
D. E. CAMPBELL, PROPRIETOR.

The Daily Colonist.

A GUID NEW YEAR
tae ane an'a an'
happy may ye be.
—Rabbie Burns.
KERR & BEGG'S wish for 1892.

VOL LXVII.--NO. 19. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY JANUARY 1, 1892. THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

D. R. HARRIS. N. P. SNOWDEN.
LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1858.)
Real Estate, Financial and Insurance (Fire, Life and Marine) Agents, Notaries Public and Surveyors.
Town Property and Farming Lands
FOR SALE OR ON LEASE.
MONEY TO LOAN
in Large or small amounts at lowest current rates of interest.
Estates Managed and Rents Collected.
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BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, L'd
HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.
DIRECTORS IN LONDON: T. D. GALPIN, T. ALLSOP, W. WALTER.
The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company, and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.
MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates.
Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on Easy Terms.
Time deposits in large or small amounts received at interest.
LOCAL DIRECTORS: HENRY S. MASON. C. A. HOLLAND.
Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. je24-tf-dw

A. W. JONES & BRIDGMAN,
REAL ESTATE,
Fire, Life and Financial Agents.
MONEY TO LOAN
ON APPROVED SECURITIES AT CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST.
june1

Look Through
Our Lists,
And see if we have anything you want.

OUR OWN PROPERTY.	LISTED PROPERTY.
4-room Cottage on Oak Bay Ave., full size lot. Price $1,050; $100 cash; balance on time.	Lots on James Bay. Choice corner Carr Street. Lots on Superior Street. Lots near Beacon Hill.
8-room House on Oak Bay Ave. Electric Lights, Bells, etc. Price $3,000.	Cheap lot on Johnson Street. Lots on Spring Ridge. Lots on Esquimalt Road. Lot on Craigflower Road. Lots on Saanich Road.
5-room House on Richmond Ave. Price $2,100.	A bargain in an acre on Craigflower Road; cuts into 7 lots; all for price $700.

SPECIAL. A 5-Room House on car line, James Bay, for $1,300. All new. Terms, $100 cash, Balance $20 per month. SPECIAL.
YOUNG & BARTLETT.

J. D. PEMBERTON. F. B. PEMBERTON, Notary Public.
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Town, Suburban and Farming Property for Sale.
MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED SECURITY AT CURRENT RATES.
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YOU HEAR PEOPLE SAY
"How I wish I had bought a lot in Vancouver 8 years ago for $100 which is now worth $20,000!"
This is always the cry of the PROCRASTINATOR. You have the same opportunity to-day at
PORT SIMPSON, B.C.,
that you had eight years ago at Vancouver. I am selling inside lots to-day for $85 each, one-third cash, balance at 6 per cent., which will yield the investor a fortune.
Write or call upon me for full information,
FRANCIS BOURCHIER,
Real Estate Broker, Victoria, B.C.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A Special Meeting Called at the Instigation of Alderman Richards Results in His Departure.

Principal McLeod of the High School Dismissed From His Position by Council of Public Instruction.

A special meeting of the Board of School Trustees was held, last night. There were present: Messrs. C. Hayward (in the chair), McConnan, Saunders, McKay, and Richards.

The chairman stated that the meeting had been called by him at the request of Mr. Richards, who, in a communication, decided that it would be well to place the matter of the insurance policy in the Union Insurance Company before a special meeting to be finally dealt with one way or the other.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The communications were then read as follows:

From T. C. Nuttall, informing the Trustees that the fire insurance policy of $6,000 held by this company on the Central School building, expired on the 21st inst,, and asking for a renewal. The renewal was granted.

From the teachers of the James Bay and Hillside Ward schools, asking for small additions to the furnishing of their schoolhouses. The requests were both granted, and the matter ordered to be attended to at once,

From F. G. Richards, jr., asking that the matter of the policy of $10,000 on the Central School Building in his company (the Union) be settled, and asking that a special meeting be called for that object.

Chairman Hayward explained the reason why he had not signed the cheque for $200, the premium on the policy under dispute. It was because he did not think the policy was properly authorized, and besides the whole matter of its issuance was entirely informal. Some time ago, in September, the Trustees had by resolution decided to leave the distribution of the Fire Insurance with the various companies in the hands of the Finance committee. He had been informed by Mr. Saunders, a member of that committee, that he had never heard of the policy referred to. Besides that, it seemed to him a most peculiar thing that if, as stated by Mr. Richards, the policy was issued by him on the 3rd of November, at noon, he did not inform the Board, when the $10,000 policy with the Queen Insurance Co. was being discussed in the evening of that same day, nor did he give a hint that any such policy had been issued. It seemed to him that had such a policy been issued at noon on that day, either Mr. Richards or Mr. McLaughlin should have mentioned it, and no doubt would. It was a matter of very grave doubt whether or not the policy had been issued on the afternoon of the 3rd.

Trustee Richards—I am astonished, Mr. Chairman, that a man in your capacity should accuse me of coming before this Board and stating a deliberate lie.

The Chairman—I did not accuse you. In these hypercritical times doubts will arise, and I must now be careful not to exceed my duty by signing cheques not properly authorized.

A long discussion then ensued on the merits of the case at issue. It was finally moved by Trustee Saunders that the Union Insurance Company, represented by Mr. F. G. Richards, should be paid the short rate from the 3rd of November to date, and the policy ordered cancelled.

Trustee McConnan seconded the motion, which was carried.

Trustee Richards then got up and put on his hat, remarking as he passed out, that he had had enough, and wishing the balance of the Board good night and the compliments of the season.

The following letter was then read and laid on the table. In the absence of the city's representatives it was decided to let the matter stand over till next meeting of the Board.

VICTORIA, December 29, 1891.

B. Williams, Esq., Secretary Board of Trustees, City.

DEAR SIR:—As the full attendance at the High School will be increased on the re-opening of the school by those who recently passed the entrance examination, there is urgent need that an addition be made to the present teaching staff.

To meet this requirement the Trustees are hereby authorized to appoint a Third Assistant to the school at a salary of $50 per month, as soon as the necessary accommodation has been provided.

Yours truly,
S. D. POPE,
Supt. of Education.

The following letter was read:

VICTORIA, December 31, 1891.

B. Williams, Esq., Secretary Board of Trustees, City.

SIR:—I am directed by the Honorable the Council of Public Instruction to notify the Board that the First Class Grade A Certificate of qualification as a teacher, held by Mr. John P. McLeod, and bearing date July 1888, has been cancelled, and that the cancellation of the same has this day been approved by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

In consequence of the above, Mr. McLeod can no longer be retained as a teacher in a public school.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedt. servant,
S. D. POPE,
Secretary Council of Public Instruction.

The Chairman, in speaking of the letter, said that it was with great regret he saw what had transpired. Mr. McLeod was a man respected by the community, an able teacher, and generally well fitted for his position. He was really grieved to see this outcome of an unfortunate business. He was sure that the Board would be very sorry to lose Mr. McLeod.

There was no discussion on the subject whatever, and it was finally decided that the communication be received, acknowledged and filed, and that a special committee should be appointed, consisting of Trustees Saunders, McConnan and McKay, to select a temporary substitute for Mr. McLeod's class in the High School. It was also decided to write to Mr. McLeod, enclosing a copy of Mr. Pope's communication.

The Board then adjourned.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec 31.—A fire in Blaine, Washington, last night, destroyed the Opera House and Metropolitan Hotel. Loss, $15,000. Insurance, $4,000.

A man named McLean, suffering from delirium tremens, drank half a bottle of a patent bromide, last night, and then tried to commit suicide, but was prevented by the police.

Mrs. Charles Clausen died at Ladner's Landing last night, of la grippe.

The Westminster typographical union gave a grand ball in the Opera House, tonight, which was a great success.

A subscription list has been opened among the Celestials here, to bring the Chew Wing Wah Opera Co., next month.

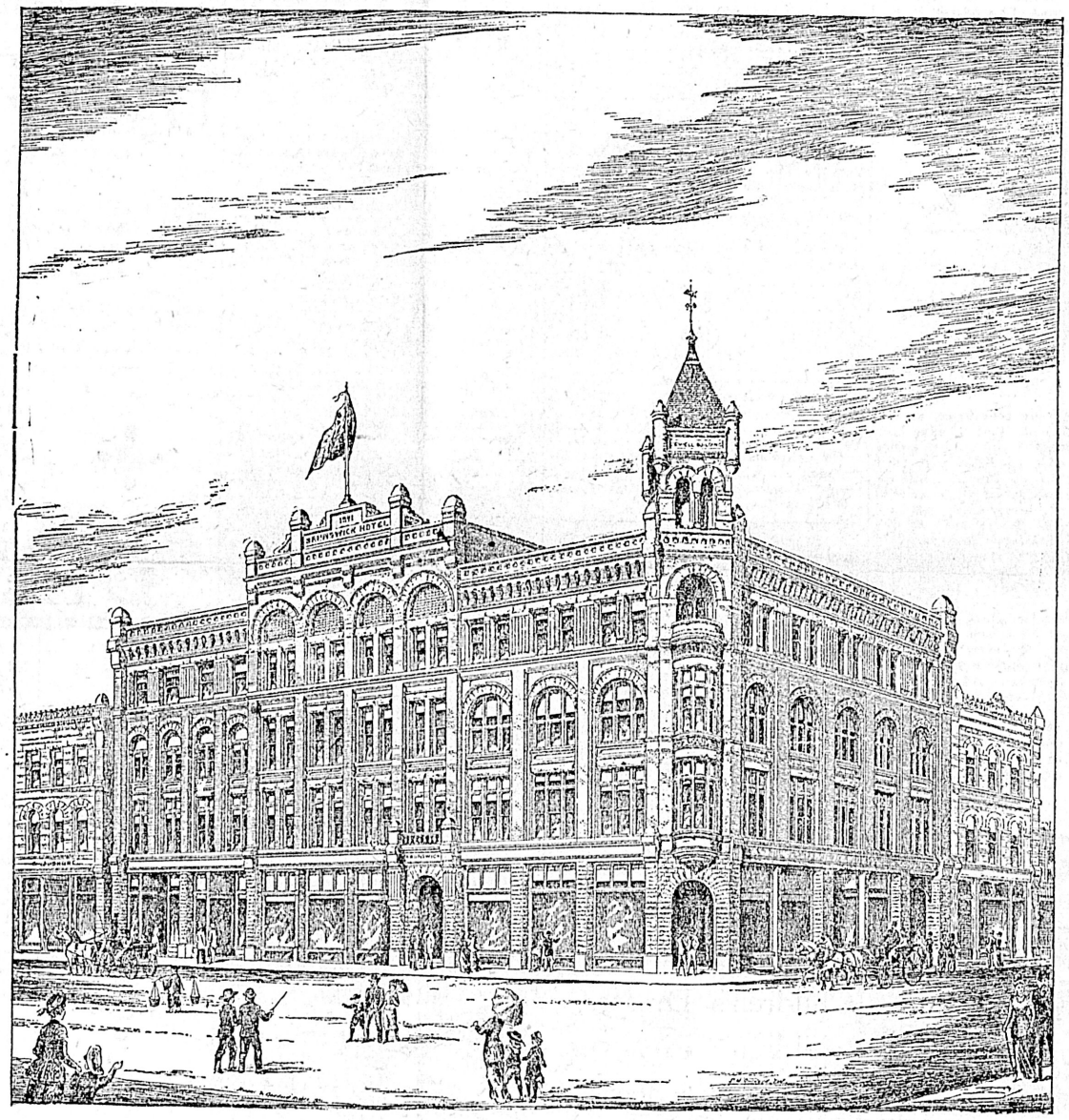
A heavy snowstorm raged here all day, and interfered somewhat with the electric railway service.

EXPLOSION IN DUBLIN CASTLE.

Speculations as to Its Cause—The Office of the Finance Department Wrecked.

Is it a Fenian Movement?—True Irishmen Fear Repressive Measures in Consequence.

DUBLIN, Dec. 31.—The financial office of Dublin Castle was wrecked by an explosion, early this morning. Fortunately no one was hurt, but the occurrence has caused the wildest excitement throughout the city. The following particulars have been gleaned: Mr. Cullinane, the Chief of the Finance Department, had just left his room, intending to be absent a few moments, when a tremendous explosion occurred in the apartment he had just vacated. The floor, furniture, etc., were blown to atoms. A number of workmen employed in repairing some rooms adjoining the one occupied by Mr. Cullinane, went to dinner about ten or fifteen minutes before the finance office was wrecked, but for which a number of lives would have undoubtedly been lost. A hasty examination of the portion of the castle in which the explosion occurred revealed the fact that the floors and ceilings of two storeys had been blown to pieces, and some of the beams of the building had been torn from their places and blown into small pieces. Several miraculous escapes from death are recorded upon the part of the clerks and others employed about the buildings. Numerous theories are advanced as to the cause of the explosion, the castle officials expressing the opinion that a leakage of gas had caused the trouble, while outside the building the great majority of persons attributed it to dynamite and the Fenian party. The police were reticent in the matter, but instituted a vigorous investigation. Sir Chas. Cameron, the government inspector of explosives, was called, and after a careful examination of the wrecked portion of the building, declared that there is no reason to doubt that gun powder or gun cotton was the explosive used. This announcement gives strength to the rumors already circulated and increases the number of wild stories told in connection with the affair. If only a portion of them are founded on truth Dublin is to be shaken up by more than one such disaster, and the terrorism of the old days of the Fenian brotherhood, when London may be said to have trembled in her shoes, are to be revived on a much larger scale. It is said that the old physical force party has determined to show the Government that it is still alive, and to back up both the members of the Liberal party and of the Conservative party, who are planning Home Rule measures with evidence of the fact that Ireland will no longer rest content under the present state of affairs. Of course, only the wildest enthusiastic admirers of the advance portion of the Irish party put any faith in these reports. Nobody knows better than the level-headed Irishmen that the dynamite explosion tends to postpone the granting of a Home Rule measure to Ireland. Rumor has it that the explosion was a deliberately planned plot to blow up the Irish privy council, which was to have met this evening in the rooms immediately above the one occupied by Mr. Cullinane and which is now a shell of splintered wood, laths and mortar. This story is strengthened by the additional rumor that the explosion was premature and that only a portion of the explosives to be used had been conveyed to the cellar when the actual explosion took place. These stories, of course, must be taken for what they are worth. There is no doubt whatever that the privy council was to have met this evening above the place where the explosion was initiated. Mr. Cullinane, the chief of the finance office, had been summoned ten minutes before the explosion took place to a consultation with the under secretary for Ireland, Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. West Ridgeway, C. B., and he is of the opinion that the design may have resulted from an attempt made on his life. The police are not inclined to believe this and yet seem to have no theory of their own to work on. The Lord-Lieutenant, the Earl of Zetland, was much shocked when informed of the explosion, but seemed relieved when told there was no loss of life. In consequence of the explosion, all the public buildings are guarded by extra watchmen and by extra police, to-night. A feeling of uneasiness and alarm prevails in all quarters. The entire detective force of the city is ferreting about Dublin, and the force of Scotland Yard has been sent for. Secret instructions have been telegraphed all over the country, especially to the seaports, and all the railroad stations are watched. The troops are held in readiness to turn out at the first sign of trouble. These preparations have caused the citizens of Dublin to retire to rest with the expectation of hearing of startling occurrences before morning. But they are the ordinary precautions which the cities would take. All arrivals from England are being watched, and travellers from the United States have again fallen under the ban of police supervision. Should the explosion turn out to be the work of the Fenian Brotherhood, it is believed that it will do great injury to Home Rule prospects. It is hoped that an investigation will show that the disaster was caused by some crank, but naturally people recall the London dynamite explosions, and the worst is feared. Since the time the explosion was reported to the authorities there has been an almost constant exchange of telegrams with London, and it is reported that the police of the city have obtained an important clue to the mystery.



THE JEWELL BLOCK, COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS.

NANAIMO STATISTICS.

NANAIMO, Dec. 31.—According to official figures, the income for the city of Nanaimo was $22,000 in 1891, as compared with $18,000 in 1890. The revenue of the district for 1891 was $14,000, and in 1890 $13,900. The assessors' report shows the following: District real property, 1891, $1,116,457; do. 1890, $747,358. Wild land, 1891, 14,854 acres; do. 1880, 4,480 acres. Personal property, city, 1891, $741,600; do. 1890, $602,450. Personal property, district, 1891, $723 800; do. 1890, $693,550.

The output for 1891 at the various mines is reported as follows: Southfield, 201,027 tons, 17 cwt.; No. 3 shaft, 61,235 tons, 8 cwt.; No. 1 shaft, 158,520 tons, 19 cwt.; Northfield, 108,006 tons, 10 cwt. The total output of the Wellington colliery for the year is reported to have been 328,627 tons; and of the Union colliery, Comox, 130,917 tons.

Foreign shipments of coal were, for the year, divided as follows: New Vancouver Coal Co., 377,561 tons; Wellington, 229,271 tons; East Wellington, 36,085 tons: Union colliery, 94,990 tons.

T. N. HIBBEN & Co. are agents for the "Cashier." Price only $40.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Outer Wharf Improvements—Local Judges For the Supreme Court—Railway Charter.

The Scott Act in St. John, N. B.—North Lanark Returns a Government Supporter.

From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 31.—Judges Harrison, Spinks, Bole and Cornwall have been appointed local Judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

The Rithet Company have deposited with the Department of Public Works plans of the wharf in process of construction at the outer harbor, Victoria, and one month after date will apply to the Governor in Council for approval of the said plans.

Application will be made to Parliament to charter a company to build a railway from Spence's Bridge through Nicola Valley to Princeton, thence via the Similkameen River to Osoyoos Lake; thence eastward, following the Kettle River to Fort Shepherd; also from Nicola Valley northwardly, past Nicola and Stump Lakes to Kamloops; also to Hope; thence to Chilliwhack, with power to construct a bridge over the Fraser.

Dominion police this year carried sixty thousand letters between the departments.

The civil servants have been deprived of the franking privilege from to-day,

The poll on the question of repealing the Scott Act takes place at St. John, N. B., February 9th. A number of trade journals heretofore considered dutiable have been placed on the free list. The House of Commons committee rooms have been thoroughly renovated.

Premier Abbott received a splendid New Years' gift from the electors of North Lanark, Mr. Rosamond, the Conservative candidate being elected by the handsome majority of 512. Mr. Jamieson's majority at the last election was 310. The Grits are very downcast.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Vancouver's Statistics Show the City's Growth and Progress.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 31.—At the Vancouver post office during 1891 the stamp sale amounted to $23,914.39. There were 16,545 registered letters sent here, and 15,353 received.

During 1891 the inland revenue collections for the Vancouver district were as follows:

Spirits, $43,167.13.
Tobacco, $16,797.96.
Malt, $8.103.05.
Cigars, $5,794.20.
Licenses, $1,105.00.
Petroleum inspection, $1,470.90.
Total, $77,450.24.

In preparing the above the December returns are approximated.

The customs returns, including December, were: Duties collected, $301,537.14; other revenue, $65,908.57; total, $367,445 71.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Dec. 31.—Andrew Olsen has been fined by Magistrate Planta $10 and $4 costs for having a deer in his possession during the close season.

The Chilian Minister's Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. — The Chilian minister is earnestly desirous of satisfying the demands of this Government upon Chili, but is not able to impress upon his head officials the desirability of complying with them. He is advised by the diplomats here, including the British minister, that Chili cannot afford to enter into a conflict with the United States, and that she would be wholly unwarranted in refusing to apologize for the assault upon the Baltimore sailors in Valparaiso. Senor Montt, it is said, is duly impressed with the gravity of the situation, but finds himself unable to make such representations which he is confident ought to be made. His only hope is temporarizing until the Chilian government can be brought to take his view of the situation, when an amicable adjustment can be easily had. The diplomatic correspondence on the subject is voluminous and is being prepared for transmission to Congress. The contents of the communication are such that, if it were to go to Congress without an accompanying apologetic message from the Chilian authorities it would create such a sentiment that a resolution authorizing a declaration of war would, in the opinion of the gentleman who has perused a portion of it, and who is a prominent member of the legislative branch of the government, go through both houses with a whirl, even without a request from the President. Senor Montt has been advised of this fact, and it doubtless has much to do with influencing his opinion and course of action. He does not want that correspondence to go to Congress without some explanation at least from his government to mitigate its present unpleasant features. With reference to the telegram of ex-Mayor of New York to the Chilian authorities that Mr. Blaine alone restrains the Cabinet from sending an ultimatum at once, it may be said that it does not truly represent the case. Secretary Tracy said to a United Press reporter, to-day: "I did not know that I was a war man, I rather thought I was peacefully inclined, but I am for maintaining the dignity of the United States government, and its power to protect the citizens and soldiers or sailors when abroad. If that leads to war, then I am for war, if it leads, as I believe it will to peace, then I am for peace." It is known that on last Saturday, when the question of the expediency of Secretary Blaine attending the dinner at Senor Montt's, in honor of the inauguration of President Montt, was raised, Secretary Tracy warmly approved of Mr. Blaine's acceptance, and was prepared to urge him to take that step if necessary, and that President Harrison had the same views.

New Year's Honors.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—It was announced, to-day, that peerages had been conferred by Her Majesty upon General Frederick Roberts, V. C.; Admiral Sir Arthur Hood and Sir William Thomson, F.R.S.

New Goods! { FINE NECKTIES, SILK HANDK'FS., CUFF STUDS, SCARF PINS, FANCY BRACES, MUFFLERS, FINE UNDERWEAR.

XMAS PRESENTS.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 JOHNSON STREET.

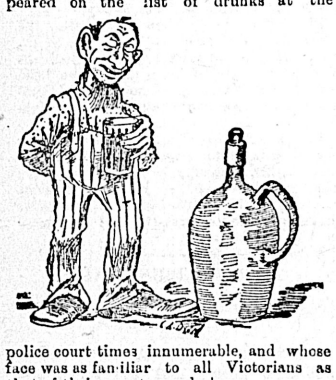
BOYS' AND MEN'S SUITS, WATERPROOF OVERCOATS, SILK UMBRELLAS, FINE HATS & CAPS. } New Goods!

AN ALDERMAN'S DREAM.

[An alderman of Victoria, after a sumptuous New Year's eve repast of turkey and plum pudding, during the eating of which he has been meditating on the result of the labors of the Royal Commission, betakes himself to bed and dreams the following story.]

IT was a miserable night outside. The rain that had been falling incessantly for days showed no signs of abating, and the fierce wind blew it about in every direction, making pedestrianism an uncomfortable and unpleasant business. Very few people were out, for, besides the fact of the bad weather to keep them from venturing on the streets, it was New Year's Eve, and everybody, or nearly everybody, was making merry in his own home by a comfortable fire.

Crawling up Store street, with a filthy cotton handkerchief tied loosely round his and with water pouring in nothing else than a series of cataracts from his grease covered black slouch hat, came old Bob Prendergast. Everybody knew Bob. He was a waif of the town; a genuine "bummer," whose name had appeared on the list of drunks at the



police court times innumerable, and whose face was as familiar to all Victorians as that of their own town clock.

That same clock would, in a very few hours, strike the death knell of the year 1891, as Bob, or, as he was more familiarly called, "Prendy," crept along by the Indian encampment and up past the railway station. Seemingly oblivious of the rain, and wrapt in a state of blissful "booze," he meandered along happy in the knowledge of being gloriously druuk, thanks to the liberality of a couple of Her Majesty's sailors he had met a little while before.

Suddenly he disappeared. He had walked into a hole in the wooden sidewalk and had fallen with a heavy thud down a distance of four feet, where he lay, still happy, in three inches of delicious, oozy mud, It was as soft a bed as he had slept on for many a night, and, giving a turn after his fall, was in a moment snoring pleasantly, dreaming maybe of celestial beer-barrels and angelic bartenders.

. . . . . .

Midnight boomed out from the City Hall, and in answer every bell and church peal in the city, every tugboat and steamer in the harbor, and every fish horn within a radius of three miles, helped to swell the noise and usher in the New Year with their mingled music. Prendy, brought to his senses somewhat by the continued shrieking of a small tug whistle near the railway bridge, not a hundred yards from where he lay, yawned and clutched lazily at the bank of mud and gravel near his head. The rain had abated to a gentle drizzle. Rousing himself, he attempted to climb through the boards above him, but his hands slid on the slippery wood, and he was deposited once more by the cruel hand of fate into the swimming slush underneath. Then he gave up the attempt in disgust and slept until daybreak.

. . . . . .

New Year's Day! or, as Prendy pronounced it, "Nuyuz Zhay," as he scrambled up at last, and looked in a befuddled way about him, "I'll be dam'f I can zhee m' close for mud. Watter time we're 'avin."

After having delivered himself of these slightly contradictory remarks he staggered down to the harbor and seated himself in a puddle of water on one of the wharves. He mused for a time, wondering what he would do if the expanse of liquid element before his eyes could suddenly be changed to whiskey, and then started peeling the mud from his boot-tops, rubbing each slab between his finger and thumb in the puddle beside him to clear his hand for another scrape. In a little while he found the stuff getting particularly gritty, and, looking on his finger, he saw something that sobered him up on the instant—three distinct pieces of gold, small, waterwashed nuggets, each about the size of a pea.

Prendy got up and shook himself. He was an old Cariboo miner, and, in another minute he was on his knees examining minutely the mud he had thrown down about him. "Pay gravel, by thunder," he yelled. Then, prudence warning him, he carefully picked up every trace of the now precious slush and put it in his hat, which he clapped on his head again with the greatest unconcern.

. . . . . .

At 9 o'clock on New Year's morning, just as Mr. H——, one of Victoria's wealthiest men, was breakfasting with his family, a servant presented herself and informed her master that "the most 'orrible dirty looking man she'd a haver clapper 'er heyes hon was at the front door arskin' for 'im, and 'e wouldn't take no for a hanswer heither."

Mr. H—— went out and recognized Prendy, who begged for a five minutes interview in private. Surveying the state of his visitor's boots, and thinking of the new carpet laid on the hall the week before, he said, "Well, we'll talk out here; what do you want?"

Their conversation was a lengthy one. When it was over, Mr. H—— went inside and telephoned to the government assayer's house, asking for his immediate presence. In a couple of hours, Prendy had been dismissed with five dollars in his pocket to tide him over the day, with distinct orders not to get drunk, and with the injunction to meet Mr. H—— and the assayer on Store street at 11 o'clock that night, with a shovel and pickaxe.

At midnight, had anybody been passing down that thoroughfare, he would have seen a strange sight. Two well dressed gentlemen vigorously shaking hands with a representative bummer, all three standing in a heap of piled up mud, with the rain beating heavily down on their heads. "A hill of gold lies under that sidewalk, extending in through these shanties to the left," said the assayer. "If you can effect a purchase of that property and obtain the right to mine it I would not like to guess at the wealth you could command.

It was New Year's Eve, 1892. In the dining room of a palatial home were seated over thirty gentlemen, present by invitation of the host to partake of a sumptuous banquet in honor of his return, by acclamation, to the City Council, as a member for Johnson Street Ward. The reader may have trouble in recognizing in that well dressed, handsome looking man at the head of the table, Bob Prendergast, the tramp of a year before. But time and money work wonderful changes, and it was indeed the same. Listen to him now. He is replying to the toast of his health.

"Gentlemen," he says, after several appropriate remarks, "there is only one thing

that is troubling my conscience at this moment, when I think that I have been elected by the people of this city to a position of trust and responsibility in their affairs. I am fully aware that our citizens are dissatisfied and disgusted at the state of disrepair into which nearly every sidewalk of our town has fallen, and at the traps existing at every few yards to overthrow and trip up unwary predestrians. But, knowing my history during the past year as you all do, how can *I* possibly advocate a reform?

If it had not been for a broken sidewalk, gentlemen, I would have been "Prendy," the bummer, still. However, I have decided, to-night, what course I shall take in reference to this question. *At my own expense, I will replank the streets of Victoria solidly and well.*"

Then he resumed his seat, amid the wildest applause from his friends.

The clinking of glasses and the glad shouts of the company woke the poor alderman up.

J. R. RATHOM.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Danube Leaves the Esquimalt Dock—Steamer Victorian Wind Bound.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, DEC. 31.—

Str. Victorian was obliged to lay over for one trip at this port, to-day, owing to the heavy gale.

Str. Kildonan arrived in, to-day, from the Fraser river, with a scow load of hay.

Str. Danube comes out of the dry dock, to-night, and the steamer Islander goes in so have a new propeller put on and receive other slight repairs. The bark Dominion will be the next to go in, and she will be followed by H.M.S. Pheasant.

ENTERED.

Str. Yosemite.....from Vancouver.
" City of Kingston.... " Port Townsend.
" Victorian..... " " "
" Alert..... " Tumbo Island.
" Kildonan..... " N. Westminster.
Sloop Victoria..... " Sooke.

CLEARED.

Str. Yosemite..... for Vancouver.
" City of Kingston.... " Port Townsend.
" Victorian..... " " "
" Kildonan..... " Nanaimo.
" Thistle..... " Vancouver.
" Mystery..... " Barclay Sound.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. aud-d&w-1y

Every lady should call at Weiler's store during Xmas week, if only to look at their fine display.

Cheap Rate to the East.

For comfort and elegance, the Canadian Pacific Railway Tourist Sleeping Cars are unsurpassed. Free Colonist Sleeping Cars daily to all points East. $5 to $10 saved on all tickets. For tickets, information, pamphlets, &c., apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent, 75 Government Street.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Extension of the City Sewage System, Streets and Footpaths.

Receipts and Expenditures Under the Various Headings.

It is not in buildings alone that Victoria is going ahead. The sewage system is being extended, new water mains laid, roadways constructed, footpaths put down, the street-car service extended, and in every other particular the motto is and has been, "Advance!" During the year 19,454 feet of drains have been put down, and 37,392 feet of sidewalk—by contract—while it is safe to estimate that nearly half as much again has been done by the city employees.

An estimate of the receipts for the year from the various ordinary sources is as follows, with a comparison with those for the previous twelve months:

	1890.	1891.
Water	$ 43,002 76	$ 51,143 50
Insurance	7,800 00	8,555 00
Pound	480 00	571 50
Street lines	205 00	250 00
Real estate	100,769 59	188,114 48
Trades' licenses	22,692 50	22,245 38
Liquor licenses	17,515 00	15,430 00
Road tax	1,604 75	3,285 00
Drivers' licenses	37 00	72 00
Dogs' tax	227 10	58,290
Seal	11 00	21 00
Police court fines	5,109 50	6,970 10
Cemetery fees	2,223 75	2,046 25
Registration, vehicles	120 00	1,400 00
	$202,198 95	$299,998 21

Looking back, the receipts and expenditures for the past ten years would be:

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
1881	$ 87,236 71	1881	$ 86,241 13
1882	86,147 95	1882	84,836 95
1883	16 853 53	1883	94,332 26
1884	99 124 96	1884	98,746 34
1885	153,616 98	1885	152,818 34
1886	197,9 5 04	1886	184 306 24
1887	213,364 94	1887	242,931 27
1888	257 887 10	1888	236 750 66
1889	450,025 58	1889	446,067 53
1890	403,212 06	1890	401,576 05
1891	.....	1891	.....

The expenditure for the year just closed will exceed the income considerably, but then the city has assets vastly in excess of its indebtedness. The year's accounts had not been made up to the time of going to press, so that the expenditure cannot be given.

The receipts from water rates were as shown below:

1878	$17,400 00
1879	20,071 00
1880	20,058 00
1881	20,393 00
1882	22,360 00
1883	25,948 00
1884	30 379 00
1885	36,391 00
1886	37,786 00
1887	37,210 00
1888	37,763 00
1889	42 0 4 00
1890	43,603 76
1891	51,143 50

The police statistics would show an increase of crime, some 1,450 cases having been dealt with during the year, as opposed to 1,078 in 1890.

XMAS, '91.

Choice Novelties

NOW IN STOCK IN

Ladies' Handbags,
Ladies' Companions,
Ladies' Aprons,
Children's Dresses,
Children's Pinafores,
Children's Robes,
Children's Pelisses,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

FULL LINES OF OUR

CELEBRATED

KID - GLOVES

7 Hook Lacing, 4 Button Josephine (finest fitting glove in the world).

DIRECT SHIPMENTS OF

FANCY, SILK AND LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Call on us for useful Xmas Gifts

THE

STANLEY - HOUSE,

General Dry Goods,

COR. BROAD & YATES

W. S. HAMPSON & CO

no12-2m

ARCHITECTS.

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, Rooms 3 and 8, Turner Block, corner Douglas and View Streets. ap18

COLE WOODALL, Architect and Superintendent, Belmont Block, Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. ap18-1m

JOHN TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, CORNER of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue Established, 1862. f-1

BAKERS.

VICTORIA STEAM BAKERY. M. R. SMITH & Co, 57 Fort Street. Factory 91 Niagara Street. P.O. Box 289. Telephone call 121. f-1

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

McLEAN & STEWART, CLOTHIERS & Outfitters, 31 Fort Street. f-1

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., COMMISSION Merchants, 131 Government Street. P.O. Box 318, Victoria. Agents Samuel Samuel & Co., Rice, Silk and Curios, London, Yokohama and Kobe; Hunt & Co., Tea Merchants, Yokonama and Kobe; The Tokio Leather Paper Mills, Japan; Chas. Cammell & Co., L'td., Cyclops Steel and Iron Works, London, Sheffield, Worthington, etc.; Compania Gral. de Tabacos de Filipinas; The Canvas Mills of Kobe. f-1

DOCTORS.

DR. R. L. FRASER, late Resident Physician, Howard Hospital, Philadelphia. Office, 98 Yates st., cor. Douglas. Specialty: Diseases of Women and Children. no20-1m

HOMOEOPATHY.—DR. JOHN HALL, 98 YATES st., over Cochrane & Munn's drug store, Chronic and Children's Diseases a specialty. Office hours from 1 to 4 p.m., only excepting Sundays and holidays. f1

GUNMAKERS.

HENRY SHORT, GUNMAKER, IMPORTER of Sporting Goods, Turner Block, Douglas St., near Yates. Established 1862. f1

HOTELS.

COLONIAL METROPOLE—HAS BEEN entirely rebuilt, and refurnished with all modern improvements. Rates from $1 to $2 per day. Best moderate price hotel in city. 31 and 33 Johnson street. Thos. Tugwell f1

LOANS.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE, cor. Govt. and Pandora Sts. Money advanced on all kinds of Approved security. Unredeemed pledges for sale cheap. my5 1y

MERCHANT TAILORS.

GEO R. JACKSON, (SUCCESSOR TO J C. Leask). The leading Tailor, Turner Block, 68 Douglas street. Fine dress suits a specialty. f-1

HAY, FLOUR AND FEED.

BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LTD. Dealers in Hay, Oats, Flour, etc. Office and warehouse, 125 Government street. f-1

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

KINGHAM & MINOR, THE LEADING Manufacturing Jewellers and Diamond Setters, 49 Government street, opposite Bank of B. C. f-1

A. A. CLAYTON, THE LEADING MANUFACTURING Goldsmith and Watchmaker. 47 Government street, opposite Bank of B.C. f-1

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, 99 DOUGLAS Street. Dealers in all kinds of photographic material, views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 97 Douglas St., Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings. "K" boots a specialty. f-1

SCAVENGERS.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger. Yards, etc., Cleaned. Orders left at Munro & Hughes', 82 Douglas Street, Thomson & Cadwell, cor. View and Quadra, or W. Blair, cor. Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to. dc3

WHOLESALE DEALERS.

HENRY SAUNDERS, IMPORTER AND Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. 39 and 41 Johnson street. P.O. drawer H. Telephone No. 28. f-1

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

Store Street, Victoria, B. C.

Millers of China and Japan Rice,

RICE MEAL,

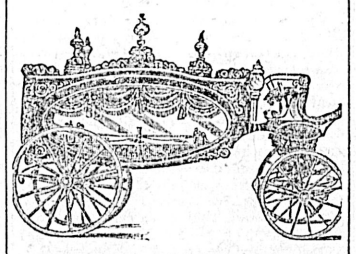
Rice Flour, Chit Rice, Etc.

VICTORIA

ROLLER FLOUR MILL!

Delta Brand Family Flour, Superfine Flour, Bran and Shorts

Nos. 64 and 66 Store Street, Victoria.



CHAS. HAYWARD,

Funeral Director and Embalmer,

52 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

THOMAS HOOPER, ARCHITECT.

Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government Street. tf

ELECTRIC BELLS FOR ALL.

Once a luxury, now a necessity in all well appointed premises.

Front Door Calls $4.50. This is cheaper than Mechanical Bells giving equal service.

Complete Systems with Annunciator, from $2.50 per call up, according to number, furnishings and facilities for installation. Furnishings of all designs and at all prices. Write to or call on R. B. McMICKING, P. O. Box 357. m16 10 Trounce Ave.

PLOWS, HARROWS

Seed Drills, Root Cutters, Pulpers,

HAND AND POWER FEED CUTTERS,

Grain Mills, Wagons, Buggies and Carts in great variety.

Call and see them or write for Catalogues and prices to

E. G. PRIOR & CO.,

Cor. Government and Johnson Streets, Victoria.

AND AT KAMLOOPS B.C m1

THE

FINE D G SUGAR

Just arrived ex "Zambesi" from Hong Kong will be sold at a

PRICE TO MEET ALL COMPETITION

R. P. RITHET & Co., L'D.

de6

TELEPHONE 488. P. O. BOX 505.

DALBY & CLAXTON,

REAL ESTATE,

Insurance, Mining and Financial Brokers.

AGENTS FOR—

The Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, England.
The Dominion Building and Loan Association, Toronto.
The Royal Canadian Insurance Company, Montreal,
The British Columbia Fire Insurance Company, Victoria.

Houses to rent. Farms, residential and business property for sale.

64 YATES STREET, VICTORIA B. C.

Mr. John Wenger visited Europe and personally selected al goods. Having bought for cash from first hands, he can sell at lower prices than others who have bought in Canadian and American markets. The stock of Jewelry, Watches, etc., is of the latest design, and includes many elegant novelties.

DIAMONDS

MARBLE CLOCKS

We have a choice assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EAR RINGS, BRACELETS, BROOCHES, PENDANTS, PINS, ETC., TO BE SOLD AT SMALL PROFITS. WATCH'S, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY, ALL KINDS, AT REASONABLE PRICES.

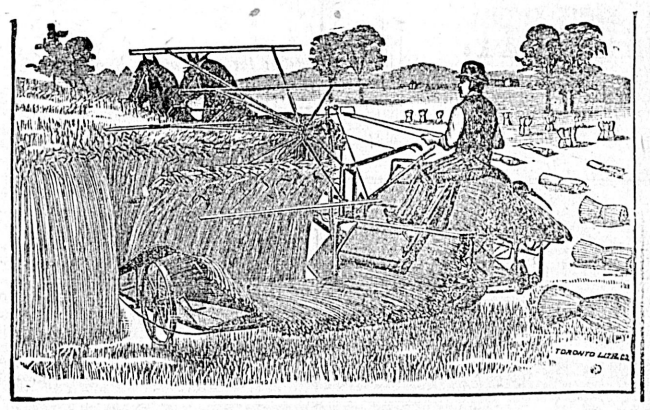
BRONZE CLOCKS

JOHN WENGER,

GOVERNMENT - STREET,

2D DOOR FROM POST OFFICE.

CALL AND INSPECT GOODS.



Brantford No. 3 Adjustable Open Back Steel Binder---

The latest and most improved machine out; will cut within 3 inches of the ground, and binds seven-foot straw without shelling the grain.

The Brantford No. 3 Mower--

Has no superior--Cutter Bar will lift up forty-eight inches from the ground. The easiest working machine in the market.

Genuine Tiger Sulky Rakes, and a full line of Agricultural Implements

For Prices and Circulars, send to

NICHOLLES & RENOUF,

61 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

my 22

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business heretofore carried on by Robert Ward under the firm name of Robert Ward & Co., Merchants, Shipping and Insurance Agents, at 76 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C., has been acquired, and will in future be carried on as from 1st January, 1892, by Robert Ward & Company, Limited Liability, incorporated under the "Companies' Act, 1890."

Victoria, B. C., Dec'r. 22nd, 1891. de25 2w

Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that by indenture made and executed this day by George Edward Hawes, carrying on business as the corner of Fort and Blanchard Streets, in the city of Victoria, as a Grocer and General Dealer, &c., the said George Edward Hawes granted and assigned his real and personal estate to William Joseph Pendray, of Humboldt Street, in the city aforesaid, Soap Manufacturer, and Simon Leiser, of Yates street, in the city aforesaid, merchant, in trust for the creditors of the said George Edward Hawkes.

The trustees executed the deed and accepted the trust this day.

A meeting of creditors will be held in the office of the undersigned, 46 Langley Street, Victoria, on Saturday, the 2nd day of January, 1892, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated 28th December, 1891.

S. PERRY MILLS, Solicitor for the Trustees.

de29 1m

NOTICE.

LEGISLATIVE - ASSEMBLY

PRIVATE BILLS.

THE TIME LIMITED BY THE RULES of the House for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire on Thursday, the eighteenth day of February, 1892.

THORNTON FELL, Clerk Leg. Assembly.

Dated this 26th December, 1891. de27

NOTICE.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following Rule of Court:

1. There shall be a vacation of the Supreme Court from Thursday, the 24th instant, until Saturday, the 2nd of January, 1892, both days inclusive.

During such period no pleadings shall be delivered or actions tried.

By Command.

JNO. ROBSON, Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 18th December, 1891. de20-td

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

16th December, 1891.

THE Public Offices of the Provincial Government will be closed from Thursday, the 24th, to Saturday, the 26th instant, inclusive and on Friday and Saturday, the 1st and 2nd proximo.

By Command.

JNO. ROBSON, Provincial Secretary.

de20-td

L. S.] HUGH NELSON.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia at Our City of Victoria—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

THEODORE DAVIE, *Attorney-General.* } WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature:

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the Twenty eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favor of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, the Honourable HUGH NELSON, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this Twenty third day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and in the fifty-fifth year of Our reign.

By Command.

JNO. ROBSON, *Provincial Secretary.*

de25-1m

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR any debts contracted by my wife or any other person on her behalf.

JOHN J. RUSSELL, Strawberry Vale Farm.

Victoria, Dec. 11, 1890. de18

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. Matthew T. Johnston from the province, Mr. Chas. G. Wylly will hold the power of attorney of FINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE.

Victoria, 10th December, 1891. de11

CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

Collections—Imports and Exports—Value of Free Goods.

The following official figures give some very interesting information with respect to the growth of the port of Victoria:—

COLLECTIONS.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
January	$51,313 75	46,681 56	58,750 29
February	36,093 13	42,94 18	63 690 42
March	75,561 65	97 160 72	93,418 81
April	66, 67 77	76,657 23	103,166 81
May	72,208 12	79,940 08	103,303 17
June	6 ,101 89	76,792 26	96,159 73
July	59,249 65	67,207 72	79,157 51
August	85,199 23	77,385 88	73,778 60
September	78,252 84	91,8 3 57	104,559 73
October	70,882 13	93,261 09	701 268 53
November	62 610 31	76,451 61	81,583 09
December	52,583 12	66,013 03	84,718 89
	$771,139 12	$891,331 96	$1,016,613 56

Total receipts, 1891	$1,016,613 56
Total receipts, 1890	891,331 96
Increase	$ 155,298 60

FREE GOODS.

	1890.	1891.
January	$ 42,970	$ 17,119
February	83,268	46,402
March	105,672	79,-65
April	109 4.4	110,674
May	80,812	107,679
June	80,487	63,495
July	45,428	39,028
August	33,399	41,35
September	44,382	38,808
October	37 867	107,218
November	36 339	65 361
December	21,429	1 2 437
	$721,477	$819,448

1891	$819 448
1890	721,177
Increase	$ 97,971

EXPORTS—1891.

	Produce Canada.	Not Produce Canada
January	$ 407,520	$ 4,069
February	92,492	2,901
March	38 697	3,55
April	187,914	3,849
May	71.4 6	2,413
June	49 063	3,5-6
July	460 039	4,157
August	75,103	5,152
September	1,029,740	5,917
October	29 ,691	19,616
November	406,472	62,236
December	103,756	13,501
	$3,212 903	$120,917

Total value exports, 1891	$3,333,820
" " 1890	2,251 404

IMPORTS.

Total value, 1891	$3,821,895
" 1890	3,270,703
Increase	$551,097
Duties paid, 1891	$ 973,842 12
" 1890	891,331 96
Increase	$82,507 16
Coin and bullion	$ 78,320

INLAND REVENUE.

First Annual Statement for the Island of Vancouver Only.

Subjoined are the total receipts of the Inland Revenue department for the past twelve months. No comparison can be drawn between 1891 and the previous year, inasmuch as this is the first annual statement for Vancouver Island. Heretofore the returns included those from the mainland:

January	$ 8,512 75
February	7,036 12
March	7,506 82
April	9 950 70
May	7,419 37
June	13,083 77
July	16,393 12
August	14,428 19
September	12,210 38
October	13,495 72
November	12 714 96
December (approximately)	9,000 00

GOLD DUST SHIPMENTS.

Decreased Output in Cassiar—Alaska Dust Sent by Way of 'Frisco.

The shipments of gold dust from this port, as reported by Wells, Fargo & Co., again shew a falling off compared with the figures of the previous year. The deficiency is accounted for, firstly, through the decreased output in the Cassiar district; and secondly, a large quantity of Alaska dust, now shipped direct to San Francisco, formerly came to this port, and was included in our shipments. The following are the figures for the year:

1891.	*B. B. C.*	*B. N. A.*	*G. G. & Co.*
January	$ 18,588.88	$ 850 00	$ 10,237.20
February	6 173.87	1,150 00	5,801.86
March	10 065 61	———	8,707.25
April	8,194.46	1,100 00	7,8[illegible].43
May	5 308.01	2,524 00	17 176 38
June	18,018.21	———	10,661.81
July	15,9[illegible]5.15	2,145 00	16,008 27
August	14,5[illegible].62	1,460 00	19 718 38
September	[illegible]2, 61 32	2 368 00	13,378.[illegible]2
October	24,394.17	2,408 07	11,813.49
November	16, 3 03	2,535.00	15,161 10
December	16,246.06	———	8,073.85
Total	$186,375.31	$16,840.07	$144,654,64

RECAPITULATION.

Bank of British Columbia	$186 375.34
Bank of British North America	16,840.07
Gareschc, Green & Co.	144,654.61
Total shipment, 1891	$347,870.05
" " 1890	411,877.99
Decrease	$ 64,007.94

ESQUIMALT DOCK.

Vessels Which Have Entered it for Repair During 1891.

The following table, kindly furnished by Capt. Devereux, shows the number of vessels occupying the Esquimalt Graving Dock during the year, with their respective tonnage, and the number of days they were in dock. The receipts are, of course, not given for publication:

			Tons.	*Days.*
January	Str.	Islander	1,495	1
"	"	Kingston	1,117	4
February	"	Mongkut	1,354	4
March	"	Danube	886	4
"	"	Islander	1,495	2
"	"	Batavia	2,553	2
"	"	Yosemite	2,536	19
April	"	Kingston	1,117	2
"	"	Islander	1,495	2
"		H.M.S. Nymphe	1,149	15
May		U.S.S. Pinta	550	4
June	Str.	Premier	1 083	4
"	"	Seattle	1,411	4
"	"	Kingston	1,117	2
"	"	Hounslow	2,297	2
"	"	West Indian	1,-05	2
July		H.M.S. Warspite	8,400	91
October	Str	Seattle	1 411	2
"	"	Kingston	1,117	2
"	"	Topeka	1,057	11
November	Bk.	Hawthornbank	1,369	2
"		H.M.S. Champion	2 381	17
December	Str.	Danube	886	21

Steamer Islander, bark Dominion and H.M.S. Pheasant will, in turn, occupy the dock during the next week or so.

THE SALMON PACK.

A Slight Falling Off During the Year and Its Causes.

There has been a falling off of about 81,000 cases in the pack of the past year. The official figures for 1890, were 399,912, and the total for the past year, which, of course, is only approximate, the full returns from the canneries not as yet having been received, is 304,978. The run on the Skeena has been about an average, but on the Frazer River and Alert Bay the past has been an off year. However, the reputation of the various canneries is gaining for them liberal support, and new establishments are being prepared for operation next season. The outlook for the year is encouraging. Following are the approximate returns for the past season:

FRASER RIVER CANNERIES.	*Cases.*
Ewen Co.	25,045
Bon Accord Co	9,498
" " Sea Island	10,000
Anglo B. C. Packing Co (9 canneries)	56,025
B. C. Canning Co	7,127
Beaver Canning Co	12,985
Richmond Canning Co	14,035
Lulu Island Canning Co	10,000
Wellington Packing Co.	7,131
Delta Canning Co	10 176
Laidlaw & Co.	6,169
Harlock Packing Co	5,683
ALERT BAY.	
Alert Bay Canning Co	650
RIVERS INLET.	
B. C. Canning Co	23,915
Wannuck Packing Co	11,019
GARDNER'S INLET.	
Price & Co	4,500
LOWE INLET.	
Cunningham & Son	8,032
SKEENA RIVER.	
Inverness Canning Co	10,117
Anglo B. C. Packing Co	25,749
Standard Packing Co	10,922
Skeena Packing Co	11,2.4
Balmoral Packing Co	9,914
B. C. Canning Co	9,584
NAAS RIVER.	
A. J. McLellan	5,473
Cascade Packing Co	2,84
B. C. Canning Co.	2,080
Approximate total	304,978
The pack for 1890 was	309,912

THE SEALING INDUSTRY.

The Season a Very Disappointing One—Government Interference and Low Prices.

There was considerable trouble in sealing circles during the year owing to the fact that the Behring Sea had been closed by the British and American Governments. Very many of the vessels were ordered out of the waters while engaged in their work, and the owners are now claiming compensation for loss thus sustained. Most of the skins were also contracted for before the opening of the season, and a fall in the London markets proved a loss to the speculating purchasers of $5 per skin on an average. Nevertheless the fleet for the ensuing season promises to be the largest which has ever set out from Victoria. The following figures show the catch for 1891, as officially reported:

Vessel.	*Coast.*	*Sand Pt.*	*Behring Sea*
W. P. Sayward	187	734	801
Sierra	886	..	....
Laetitia	4	....	....
Annie C. Moore	46	412	1,588
Minnie	308	373	22
Ocean Belle	170	568	1,170
Mattie Dyer	62	....	....
Sapphire	30	974	2,435
Triumph	176	666	171
Maggie Mc	137	548	3
Walter A. Earle	198	848	1,021
City of San Diego	96	418	612
Mary Taylor	74	445	261
Sea Lion	354	584	82
Geneva	3	224	267
Rosie Olsen	49	176	52
Pioneer	162	712	1,481
Aurora	53	340	47
Beatrice	59	136	876
Thistle (steamer)	9	294	82
E. B. Marvin	276	462	....
Oscar and Hattie	54	4[illegible]9	1,062
Wanderer	7	200	330
Mascot	7	....	....
Mountain Chief	21	....	....
May Ellen	21	609	65
Penelope	229	410	6[illegible]1
Kate	32	....	1,100
Favorite	35	337	2,381
Winnifred	7	....	98
Canoe	404	....	....
Maud S	....	394	1,030
Walter L. Rich	....	5 9	2[illegible]
Carlotta G. Cox	....	517	1,519
Kathrine	....	191	1,224
Umbrina	....	405	504
Carmolite	....	751	1,639
May Belle	....	701	211
Teresa	....	307	985
C. H. Tupper	....	235	374
Ainoko	....	4[illegible]6	....
Viva	....	1,261	731
Labrador	....	374	216
Borealis	....	473	1,547
A. E. Paint	....	....	154
Laura	....	....	61
Ariel	....	....	1,082
Venture	....	....	659
Otto	....	....	48
Total	4,127	17,443	28,768
Grand total			50,338

The total tonnage of ships employed was 3,232; the number of boats used, 374; and the crews were made up of 660 white men and 368 Indians.

FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE

Births, Marriages and Deaths Recorded During the Year Now Past.

The number of births, marriages and deaths recorded in Victoria during 1891 is of course larger than ever—the city is constantly growing. It is gratifying to note, however, that these statistics of life continue to bear testimony to the general health of the city, the death rate for the year being a small fraction over 1,357 in the thousand of population.

During 1891, 316 births have been reported in the city, 162 males and 154 females. The marriage licenses issued by Sheriff McMillan numbered 238, divided, by months, as hereunder:

January	12
February	9
March	15
April	20
May	20
June	15
July	14
August	20
September	21
October	32
November	29
December	31

The death roll for the year is made up as below, according to the records at the City Hall, and the books kept by the Superintendent of Ross Bay cemetery:

	Males.	*Females.*	*Totals.*
Stillborn	11	7	18
Under one year	43	22	65
From 1 to 5	12	13	25
" 5 " 10	4	2	6
" 10 " 15	1	1	2
" 15 " 20	5	5	10
" 20 " 40	39	26	6[illegible]
" 40 " 60	46	18	64
" 60 " 70	17	10	27
" 70 " 80	11	8	19
" 80 " 90	4	2	6
Indians		4	4
Chinese	41	1	42
Total	231	119	353

AT THE NAVAL YARD.

Building Improvements for the Year 1891.

The Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, has seen numerous improvements during the past year, and a sum of not less than $50,000 has been expended in new buildings, additions and alterations alone, divided as below:—

New factory	$10,000
New hospital building	25,000
Cook-house and dining-room for seamen	7,000
New powder magazine	3,000
General additions and alterations	5,000
Total	$50,000

Dyspepsia.

THIS—Disease may be traced to a variety of causes, such as constipation, liver troubles, improper food, etc. There is one cure—Burdock Blood Bitters, which may be thoroughly relied on to effect a permanent cure. It has cured obstinate cases of 25 years' standing.

Ask your grocer for O'Kell & Morris' Jams.

E. M. JOHNSON,

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC

MONEY to lend on Freehold Security at Current Rates.

RENTS AND INTEREST punctually collected and accounted for.

CONVEYANCES, Leases, Mortgages prepared and transactions of every nature in connection with Real Estate expeditiously carried out.

PROPERTY SALES effected strictly on Commission.

FOR SALE:

AN IMPROVED ESTATE—480 acres more or less; 250 acres cleared; nine miles of fencing dividing the property into suitable fields. The character of the land is about 250 acres alluvial deposit, with clay subsoil; 80 acres alder, maple, cedar and balsam, vegetable deposit, clay subsoil; 150 acres level park-like land, some pine woods, etc., etc.

Two Trout Streams run through the property, mill site and cataract on each running from a beautiful lake. There are several springs on the property.

Part of the property is suitable for townsite sub-division. Coal is known to exist on the property, also Fuller's Earth and Terra Cotta Clay.

Garden and two orchards, about 200 fruit trees

Sawmill complete, water power, in full running order; capacity 12,000 feet per diem, leased for two years at $400 per acre and $50 per thousand stumpage.

Two-story dwelling, 10 rooms.

Dwelling house, 4 rooms, stables, hay loft, etc.

Blacksmith's shop building, used as a stable.

Cottage used by mill hands.

Barn, 100x24; sheds all around same for sheep and stalls for cattle.

Fowl house and enclosures; wash house and wool shed.

Root house, turkey house, tool house, extra chicken shed, carriage house and stables, stalls for four horses and space for four carriages; hay loft 60x20, etc.

Cottage of three rooms, well finished.

Railway siding to the property, one hour's journey from Victoria.

The fishing and shooting are good. Distance from salt water about four miles. The whole property is well watered, with good roads and gates on the land.

Heavy crops have been raised. The climate is all that can be desired, and the neighborhood is settling up with a most desirable class of settlers.

To Gentlemen Farmers this property offers an opportunity seldom met with.

For cards to view, price, terms and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

TO LET.

7-Room House, 1¼ Acres, Stables, etc., $22 50 per month.

6-Room House and about one acre, Yates St., $25 per month.

Large Hall; central situation; Splendid Sample Room.

One acre Garden Land; fenced; 10 minutes from post office; 5 years lease, or less.

E. M. JOHNSON,

Corner of Broughton and Government Streets, Victoria, B. C.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1892.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY
BY
W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SARGISON. } ELLIS & CO.
THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST

Per Year, (Postage free to any part of Canada)..... $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered)..... 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States)..... $ 2 00
Six Months..... 1 25
Three Months..... 75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement:—

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.
More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.
Not more than one week—30 cents.
No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.
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Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.
Advertisments discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.
Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

SPECIAL NOTICES—Nonpareil, in the first column of third page, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $1.50 per line per month. If inserted among local or other reading matter, 30 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month. No special notice inserted for less than $2.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will receive visitors from two till six on New Year's Day, at Government House.
de31

1891.

The year 1891 has been, all over the world, one of comparative quiet. There have been no great wars or impressive movements of any kind. Still, it has not been, by any means, uneventful. Men were as busy acting and thinking and dreaming as ever they were, and what they did and thought may have as great an influence on the world's future as if it had been a year of what are generally considered great and important events. All who think, know that the importance of an event is not always to be measured by the stir and noise it makes in the world at the time of its occurrence or its origin. Some occurrences which have had the greatest influence on the destiny of mankind, were hardly noticed when they happened, and others, about which much was said and from which great things were expected, have proved to be of but little importance. It must not be thought, then, that because the year which has just ended has been one of comparative quiet, what has been done in it is of but little importance to the human race. History a century or so hence can alone show the relative importance of what took place in the world in the Year of Grace 1891.

On this side of the Atlantic an abundant harvest has cheered the hearts of the people, but on the other side there have been scarcity and

FAMINE.

The failure of the crops over a large area of the Russian Empire has caused dreadful suffering to some twenty millions of the subjects of the Czar. If the accounts that reach us are true, that suffering has been aggravated by the heartlessness and greed of officials who should have made every sacrifice and strained every nerve to lessen the destitution and to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted people. The Russians exhibit a strong reluctance to accept help from the charitable and humane in the other parts of the world. This reluctance has evidently deterred the people of America and the other parts of Europe from raising a great fund for the purpose of feeding the hungry Russians and of forming an organization to distribute the relief where it is most needed. In no other way can the apparent apathy with which the famine in Russia is regarded in other parts of the world be accounted for. The attempts that have been made to supply the famine stricken parts of Russia have been few, and those few do not appear to have been made with the energy that might be expected.

THE PERSECUTED JEWS.

The persecution of the Jews in Russia is very sad and most unpleasant to contemplate. It might be supposed that persecution on account of either race or religion would in this nineteenth century be among the evils of a past, a less liberal and a less enlightened age. But we find that in Russia there is one law for the Russian and another, and a very different one, for the Jew. It is said that there is much representation with regard to this matter. It may be that the sufferings of the unhappy people who are driven from post to pillar and compelled to leave the land of their birth, have been exaggerated, but it is undeniable that the Jews in Russia are treated with great cruelty and injustice, and are made to feel at every turn that they belong to an alien race and are regarded as the inferiors of the Russians. Not very long ago, a very respectable citizen of Montreal, who happens to be of the Jewish race, sojourned for a short time in the Russian capital. The indignities to which he was obliged to submit on account of his nationality were simply intolerable to a free-born British subject. We do not hear so much about the persecution now as we did a few months ago, but we find that the Jews are still leaving Russia, and that the beneficent scheme of Baron Hirsch and other rich and humane men of the Hebrew race to provide homes for the unfortunate exiles is working continuously, and is producing good results.

WAR.

There has been a civil war in Chili during the year. An ambitious President, wishing to increase his power and to appoint his successor, exceeded his authority and deprived Congress of the rights and privileges which had been secured to it by the constitution of the country. Congress resisted the usurpation and the parliamentary party, under great difficulties and discouragements, took up arms against the Dictator. At first they made but little headway, and it was believed that Balmaceda's success was certain, and that it would be permanent. But when the Parliamentary army came to be supplied with arms its success was both rapid and brilliant. The Dictator was worsted, and, finding escape hopeless, he committed suicide. A Constitutional Government was again established in Chili, which appears disposed to conduct its affairs with moderation and ability. Misunderstandings, growing out of what took place during the civil war and since its conclusion, have arisen between the United States and Chili, which, to some, appeared threatening, but it is not likely that the chronicler of the events of next year will have to record the particulars of hostilities between the two countries.

Great Britain has had two little wars in India on its hands during the past year, but they have not been followed, as yet, by any very serious results. It is said that the difficulty in Manipur might have been easily avoided, but a good many people are always exceedingly wise after the event. The war, short as it was, showed that the pluck and devotion to duty for which British officers and their wives in India and elsewhere, have always been remarkable, are still as ready to show themselves, when the occasion requires, as ever they were. The mistakes that may have been made by the Commissioner and others will soon be forgotten, but the gallantry of Lieut. Grant and the heroism of Mrs. Greenwood will live for ever on the pages of history. The disturbance on the frontier of Cashmere is of such recent occurrence, that it is premature to say much about it, and unsafe to predict what will be its ultimate results. As far as has been heard in this part of the world, the raids of the tribesmen on the territory of Cashmere have been promptly and gallantly repelled. Whether the mountaineers have been completely conquered, or whether, instigated by Russia, they will continue their incursions is not known. It is, in fact, quite uncertain whether the Russians have not had everything to do with the disturbance. The Russian officers nearest the scene of action declare that Russia has had nothing whatever to do with the raids, and it would be most impolite on the part of the British to question their veracity.

Much has been said about the civil war in China, and the riots in the valley of the Yang-tse, but very little is known about the alleged war, and the riots, though most annoying, are evidently, considered from a national point of view, of no very great importance. The Chinese have always hated strangers, and they have had no great love for the missionaries who settled among them, or for their countrymen who embraced the Christian religion. The late disturbances have evidently been an outbreak of this hatred. It is said that the rioters were encouraged by the local authorities. The Government is profuse in its apologies, and has expressed its readiness to pay for any damage which the mob may have done. It is easy to estimate the value of the building and the furniture that has been destroyed, but who is to put a price on the lives of the devoted missionaries who have been murdered, or upon the suffering and anxiety felt by the defenceless ladies exposed to the violence and brutality of a Chinese mob? The results of the past year's agitation and disturbances in China will be part of the history of the year on which we have entered. One of the coming events which has cast its shadow before is said to be an alliance between Great Britain and China to check the advance of the Russians in Asia. Great Britain has India to preserve, and China has its own territory, and it is not impossible that Russian ambition may make an alliance for defence necessary

PESTILENCE.

Although there has been the usual amount of sickness in the world, the pestilence, during the past year, has not made its appearance. The cholera has confined itself to its lurking places in the East, and the yellow fever has only appeared in isolated cases. The grippe, however, has been going its rounds, and has evidently come to stay. What it is, exactly, or what is its cause, does not appear to be as yet very well known, even by medical men. It is chiefly recognized by its results, and by the certainty with which it finds the weak spot in the constitution of those whom it attacks. Some appear to be uncertain whether it is a new disease at all, but, whatever it is, it is a most unpleasant visitor, and cuts off many who had, to all appearance, a long life before them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the Mother country very little has happened during the year to startle its inhabitants. Times, it is said, have not been very good, but there has not been any unusual amount of distress. There are people who have been predicting the commercial and industrial downfall of the nation, but very little attention has been paid to their gloomy prophesies. The doleful story they tell is a very old one, and has been so often repeated that the people hear it with very little concern. There has been hardly a year during the last century or so in which Great Britain has not been, according to the prophets of the school of Jeremiah, on the very brink of ruin. But it has continued to exist nevertheless, and has grown to be one of the richest and most powerful countries on the face of the globe. The Salisbury Government has pursued the even tenor of its way, doing its work in a masterly manner. It is said that the bye-elections indicate that it does not possess the confidence of the people. However this may be, the impartial observer must see that it has done nothing to deserve the withdrawal of the people's confidence. Its administration of Irish affairs has been eminently successful. Not only have agrarian outrages ceased in Ireland and the country become, as far as the administration of the government is concerned, calm and peaceful, but it has been placed on the high road to prosperity. If the Irish farmers and proprietors generally, avail themselves of the advantages held out to them by the Land Purchase Bill they will have neither the time nor the disposition to waste their energy in fruitless political agitation. When Irish tenants are transformed into freeholders they will become conservative as far as the land is concerned, and they will be quite satisfied with a reasonable measure of domestic self-government.

PARNELL.

It is impossible to think of Ireland and its affairs without turning our attention to the sad fate of the Irish Leader. The causes of Parnell's fall were long at work, but they only became generally visible in the course of the past year. His relations with Mrs. O'Shea were of long continuance. It is wonderful that Mr. Parnell was able to keep his secret so long, that he contrived to lead a double life for so many years without discovery by the people. But the discerning must have foreseen that his guilt must sooner or later be made public, and they must have known, too, that the Irish people would refuse to recognize as their leader a man who was living as he lived. It seems that Parnell had no suspicion of this, for the storm that burst over his head immediately after the O'Shea trial evidently took him by surprise. He did not realize that he had committed an offence which the Irish people could not overlook or forgive. His fall was rapid, and it was irretrievable. The elections proved that he had lost his influence over the Irish people, and the discovery broke his heart. The rise of Parnell was a wonderful phenomenon in the political world of Great Britain, and his downfall should be a warning to British public men in all countries.

The fall of Parnell was quickly followed by the elevation of his principal antagonist. The death of the Right Honorable William Henry Smith left the position of Leader of the House of Commons vacant. The right man for the place, men of all parties saw, was Mr. Balfour. Mr. Goschen's claims stand in the way of his being selected, but that gentleman himself was the first to set them aside, and he became one of the most earnest advocates of the choice of his able, energetic and discreet young colleague as Leader of the House of Commons. The appointment was made, and it is generally believed that Mr. Balfour will perform the difficult and delicate duties of the post as well as ever they were performed by even the most gifted of the Leaders of the House of Commons.

The Baccarat scandal took the nation by surprise and was a most painful shock to many good people who, though they did not believe that the Prince of Wales was a pattern of what they considered good living, thought that he did not habitually commit breaches of even their rigid moral code. Gambling is a vice which the church-going, moral middle class of England hold in detestation. When they found that one of the amusements of His Royal Highness was playing a rather stupid gambling game of cards and that too, with people of whom one, at any rate, was neither too honorable nor too honest to cheat, they were inexpressibly shocked, and those who spoke for them said many hard things. It says a very great deal for the good temper and the kindly nature of the Prince, and for the affection with which he is regarded by the religious classes of the nation that, although only a few months have elapsed since the baccarat scandal was the topic of conversation at almost every tea table and the theme of many bitter denunciatory discourses in the pulpit and elsewhere, it is now almost forgotten, and that it is questionable if the Prince of Wales was ever more popular than he is at this moment. Public attention is now directed to him and his family on account of the engagement of his eldest son to the daughter of the Prince of Teck. None but kindly words are said about the Prince of Wales and his family, and the engagement of the future King of England to a lady who is, as nearly as a member of the Royal Family can be, an Englishwoman, is hailed with pleasure by the English people of all classes. Children have been born into the royal family circle during the year, but there have been no deaths.

Mr. Gladstone has seen the end of another year. He retains a great proportion of his vigor, and has as keen an interest in the events of the day as men who are fifty years his juniors. The industry of the old statesman is most wonderful. Not only does he attend to the affairs of the party of which he is the leader, but he finds time to write vigorous papers on many subjects to the leading periodicals of the day. Those who do not agree with Mr. Gladstone in politics cannot but admire his versatility and wonder at his extraordinary store of vitality.

EUROPE.

Europe has during the year been in *statu quo*. The great powers remain armed to the teeth, and although many talk about the burdens which immense war establishments entail upon the people, and the menace they are to the peace of the world, those establishments are constantly increased.

The Emperor of Germany, who is the principal figure in Europe at this present time, still pursues a peaceful policy. In order to remain good friends with his neighbors he has paid many of them visits. It is said that he even went so far as to send his mother to France on a mission of peace and good will. If such were the case the visit of the Empress Dowager to Paris very nearly turned out a terrible failure. But owing to the tact and good feeling of the leading men of France that catastrophe was averted. The peaceful policy of the German Government is now finding expression in commercial treaties with neighboring nations. Germany has entered into something like a commercial treaty with Austro-Hungary, Italy, Belgium and Denmark. This may in time develop into a true Zolverin, but in the meantime it will draw these countries closer together, and, it is to be hoped, lessen the chances of war. France is out in the cold and so is Russia. France is evidently determined to try the experiment of exclusive commerce, which Germany has found not to work very well, and it seems the policy of Russia to isolate herself commercially from all the rest of the world. There is at the end of the year a very good understanding between France and Russia, and it appears, somehow, that they are not such very close friends as they were a few months ago. The death of Boulanger was a very inglorious ending to a chequered and not too brilliant a career. It was at one time thought that Boulanger's ambition and his intrigues were dangerous to the republic of France. But, after the lapse of a few months, he was despised and neglected alike by his enemies and his friends. He has become utterly insignificant. The Republic of France seems at last to be firm on its basis. Its stability is now very apparent. Political changes do not now threaten to develop into revolutions, the claims of pretenders to the throne appear to have dropped completely out of sight, and the denunciations of agitators, whether monarchial or socialistic, are heard by the men in power with philosophical indifference.

THE UNITED STATES.

The people of the United States have had a good year. The country has been tranquil and prosperous. Political discussions have been carried on with moderation. The Fall elections could hardly have been called exciting. They left the country pretty much as it was before they were held. The reciprocity negotiations with tropical countries have gone on quietly, but it does not yet appear that they will be productive of any great advantage to the people generally. Parties are divided in opinion as to the working of the McKinley tariff. The Republicans declare that its operation is beneficial, while the Democrats assert that it has done more harm than good. The truth seems to be, that it is hard for any policy which leaves the people of the United States a moderate share of commercial freedom, to hurt the country. As long as it continues to raise in great abundance the foodstuffs that are needed in the countries of the old world it will be rich and its people fairly prosperous. The tariff reformers are, however, steadily at work, and they are not without hope that they will be able to break down the policy of trade exclusiveness inaugurated and maintained by the Republican party. As far as outward appearances go, there is no chance of the men in power in the United States agreeing to any scheme of reciprocity with Canada. Mr. Blaine showed no disposition to renew the negotiations for reciprocity that were once talked about, and there is no indication that any considerable number of the Republican Party, either in Congress or out of Congress, favor reciprocity in trade with Canada. The general opinion among them seems to be that it would be unwise to extend trade advantages of any kind to Canada. They appear to be fully convinced that reciprocity is, for Canada, an absolute necessity, and that all they have to do is to keep Canadians out in the cold to compel them to beg for annexation. It is a great pity that there are men in Canada so foolish and so unpatriotic as to talk and act in a way calculated to deepen this impression.

After much delay, the United States Government have consented to submit the Behring Sea dispute to arbitration. There can be no doubt that the decision of an impartial arbitrator will be unfavorable to the claim of the United States, and there is just as little doubt that the United States will abide by the decision of the arbitrators, whatever it may be. The talk about war in connection with the Behring Sea dispute, which appeared in the newspapers in the course of the year, was nothing more than sensational bosh or the drivel of journalistic idiots. The United States is not in a position to go to war, and, if it was, its citizens have too much common sense to go to war about a matter of small importance.

CANADA.

The year 1891 in Canada saw many changes. The chief one was the death of Sir John Macdonald. He had guided the destinies of Canada so long that people feared to think what would happen when he should be taken away. He was a born politician. He knew how to reconcile differences that seemed irreconcilable, and to adjust claims which did not seem capable of adjustment. His keen intelligence, combined with his inexhaustible kindliness and his invincible good humor made the task, impossible to men less happily endowed, easy for him. He was taken away just when it appeared he was most wanted. A new House of Commons had been elected and changes in the personnel of the Government were required. The exposure of flagrant departmental corruption was at hand. The Government of the Dominion was to be sorely tried, and no one was prepared to say how it would pass through the ordeal. The cool head, the wide experience and the wonderful adaptiveness of the departed Chief were greatly needed. But the guiding hand was nerveless, and his successors had to meet the perplexities of a most difficult situation as best they could. By pursuing a firm, straightforward policy, they succeeded in overcoming all obstacles and in unravelling all complications. The investigation was thorough No one was screened, no one whitewashed; every offender had to bear the consequences of his acts, and the country, we firmly believe, was and is well-pleased with the way in which Mr. Abbott and his colleagues acquitted themselves in a position of very great difficulty. They gave the people reason to have faith in their firmness, their discretion and their integrity. Since the prorogation, their administration of the affairs of the province must have met with the cordial approbation of thoughtful and discerning men. They have shown that they are disposed to do what is right, and when men of ability go to work with that intention, they very seldom fail of attaining a pretty high standard of excellence.

The general election was a peculiar one. The opponents of the Government professed a policy, which, if they were successful, they could not carry out. That policy, too, endangered the connection between Great Britain and Canada and made for annexation. This was not apparent to the rank and file of the Liberal Party, but its tendency was clearly seen by the Hon. Edward Blake, who, in a letter published after the election, unmasked the designs of the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity. There are indications that Mr. Mowat has had at last his eyes opened to the tendency of the policy of the Liberals, and his recent utterances show very plainly that he is not prepared to accept any policy which is calculated to lead to political union with the United States.

AT HOME.

The progress of British Columbia during the past year has been remarkable. It has progressed by leaps and bounds. There is not an industry in the province which has not been throughout the year in healthy activity. A large area of agricultural land has been taken up. The prospector has been busy, and discoveries have been made which bid fair to prove that British Columbia is the richest mining area on the whole continent. The timber industry has been greatly extended, and so have the operations of the fishermen. In spite of all discouragements the enterprising sealers of the province have pursued their avocation energetically, and with a fair measure of success. Improvements have been made in all the towns, particularly in New Westminster and Victoria. The rapid advancement of this city is a matter of surprise to even the most sanguine. In every part of it improvements have been made. Residences, many of them very handsome and costing a great deal of money, have been erected. The number of cottages that have been built shows that the mechanics of the city are building houses for themselves. The extension of the tramway in all directions enables them to choose good situations. The drainage of the city has, during the last few months, made good progress, and we hope to see Victoria, ere many months elapse, not only the most beautiful city on the Pacific Coast, but also the most agreeable and most salubrious place of residence on the continent of America.

Falling Fast.

DEAR SIRS—My mother was failing very fast after three months' suffering from dropsy, being swollen from head to foot, but after she had used one bottle of your Burdock Blood Bitters it was removed, and she felt quite well. We think there is no better medicine, and are true friends to B.B.
MISS LAVINIA TAYLOR,
177 Jamieson Av., Parkdale
Toronto, Ont.

THE MAYORALTY.

To the Electors of Victoria:

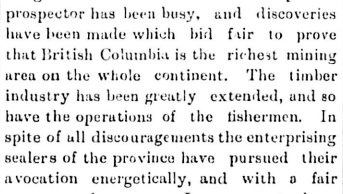
Having been requested to become a Candidate for the Mayoralty, I have, after consideration, decided to place my services at your disposal, and respectfully ask your support.

ROBERT BEAVEN,

December 21st, 1891. de22

The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted to cure **APHRODITINE** or money refunded,



IS SOLD ON POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.
WESTERN BRANCH,
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SOLD BY
COCHRANE & MUNN, DRUGGISTS,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The Sale of

DRY GOODS

Continues.

RETAIL STOCK must be cleared out in order to make ample room for our other business.

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Groceries, Etc.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

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T. HAUGHTON & COMPANY

CHRISTMAS GIFTS, CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Just arrived at the

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

88 - YATES - STREET,

A FULL LINE OF

LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' Japanese Silk Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' White Hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs.

Gents' Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Initial,
Gents' Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gents' White Linen Handkerchiefs.

A nice line of Ladies' and Gents' Purses.

The celebrated Josephine Kid Gloves, every pair warranted.

Ladies' and Gents' Silk Umbrellas, a very suitable Christmas present

DRESS SILKS.

Black and Colored Faille,
Black and Colored Surahs,
Black Sans Egal,
Black Armour Royal.

All the Latest Novelties in Dress Goods:

Cashmeres, Stanley Costume Cloth,
Henriettas, Plaids,
Amazon Cloth, Serges.

Our Millinery Department is complete with all the the latest novelties suitable for the season.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Mantles, Jackets, Ulsters and Mackintoshes.
Misses' Jackets, Reefers and Ulsters.
Children's Ulsters, Reefers and Mackintoshes

Our Whitewear Department is complete. A full range of Ladies' and Children's Whitewear.

Children's Pinafores, a nice line to select from.
Infants' wear, a nice selection.

The celebrated P. D. and C. P. Corsets, as well as several other brands.

In selecting your Christmas presents, please give us a call.

T. HAUGHTON & CO.

88 YATES STREET.

INGERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO.,

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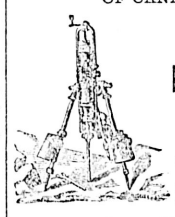
MONTREAL.



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CHRISTMAS - GIFTS

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AT COST.

On account of having to remove to the North-east corner of Yates and Government Streets, as the noted old corner will be pulled down shortly, I offer my stock of

Meerschaum, English Briar and Amber Goods

for sale below cost. This is a rare chance to secure an acceptable Christmas present.

FRANK CAMPBELL.
de22-1m

THE CUBAN CIGAR FACTORY

is now ready to deliver to Dealers in Cigars the following fine brands of Hand-made Havana goods at reasonable prices:
"NEWMAN'S A 1," "CUBAN ESPANDA,"
"REALTO," "VICTORIA PRIDE,"
"THE PONY HAVANA," &c.
Quick sales and small profits is my motto.
Respectfully yours,
ADOLPH NEWMAN.
de5-1m 111 Johnson St.

Notice to Road Contractors, etc.

TENDERS will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon on Tuesday, January 5, 1892, for making and repairing roads, etc., at the Naval Hospital.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Clerk of Works in this Yard and at the Naval Hospital

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders to be addressed to me.

JAMES H. INNES,
Naval Storekeeper, &c.

Royal Naval Yard,
Esquimalt, 22nd Dec., 1891. de23-td

VANCOUVER WATER WORKS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, addressed to "Thos. F. McGuigan, City Clerk, Vancouver, B. C.," up to

3 P. M. MONDAY, FEB. 1ST. 1892.

FOR ABOUT

1. 1,830 Tons Cast Iron Pipes and Special Castings.
2. 80 Tons Pig Lead and Pipe.
3. 100 Hydrants and 200 Valves.

Specifications and particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned, or the office of this paper.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THOS. H. TRACY,
City Engineer.

Vancouver, Dec. 16th, 1892.
dec19-su-td

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTH Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Company will be held at the company's office, 64 Yates street, on Thursday evening, January 21st, 1892, at 4 p. m., when the annual report of the company will be presented. Members of the company are requested to attend.

WM. DALBY,
Manager.

Victoria, Dec. 21, 1891. de23-1

THE DEER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Written for THE COLONIST.

Of the eight species of deer belonging to North America, six are known to occur in this Province. These are the moose, *Cervus Alces*; the wapiti or American elk, *Cervus Canadensis*; the woodland caribou, *Cervus Tarandus*, the mule deer, *Cervus Macrotis*; the black-tailed deer, *Cervus Columbianus*; and the common or Virginia deer, *Cervus Virginianus*; better known here as the white-tailed deer.

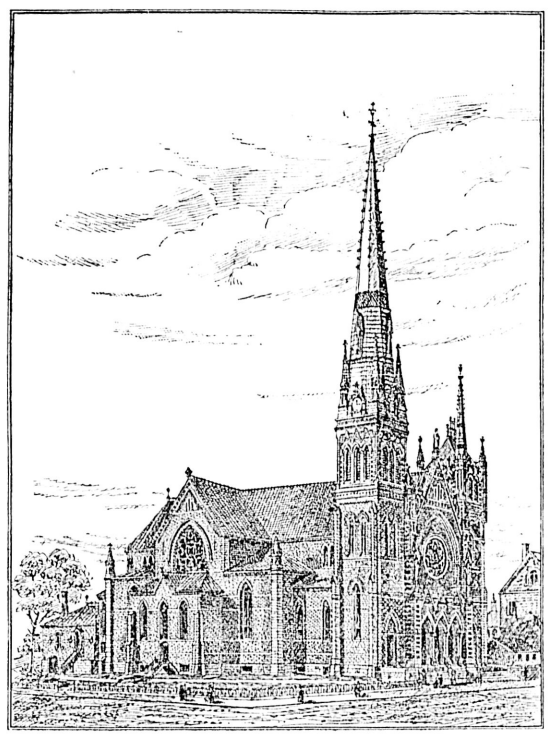
At the head of the list stands the moose, the largest of the family and, according to every authority, the most ungainly in form. The habitat of this animal in British Columbia is almost entirely confined to that portion of the Province lying within the water-shed of the Arctic, although of late years a few have been taken close to the Fraser river, in the neighborhood of Giscomb Portage. Giscomb Portage is a narrow strip of land between the two water-sheds, and a line drawn on the map from this point through that portion of the Ominica country lying across the divide, through the Peace river country to Dease lake, will pretty clearly mark the encroachments of the moose towards our Pacific coast and its eastern boundary also. This line keeps within the Arctic slope, except at and near its starting point, and I have no evidence that the moose has been taken on the Pacific side, except at the eastern limit of its range. The moose, however, is a great wanderer, and has had the most extended range of any of the family, a range that reached from Newfoundland, through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, through Manitoba and the North-West, into British Columbia and beyond the boundaries of this Province into Alaska, reaching the shores of Behring's Sea, at the mouth of the Yukon and the Arctic ocean, at the mouth of the Mackenzie. At the present time this vast range is greatly restricted and from some portions of it he has disappeared altogether. In Cassiar, in the Peace river and Ominica districts, the moose is still tolerably abundant, and as these districts are beyond the reach of the regular blood-thirsty game butchers, it is safe to say that for some time to come British Columbia will hold its share of these noble animals. The food of the moose consists chiefly of the tall plants and grasses which are found growing in swampy places and around the borders of streams and lakes, and the brouse of the cottonwood, white birch and willow, his short neck and long front legs making it somewhat difficult for him to graze as do other members of the family. Moose have been known to reach a live weight of 1,500 pounds, the head and horns alone weighing sixty pounds, but the average weight of a moose is probably not over eight hundred. The flesh of the moose is of excellent quality, and its skin, when made into leather, is preferred before that of any of the other species. The horns of the moose are small while the animal is young, each succeeding year producing a larger pair, until the animal is eight years old, when they reach the limit of their growth, and that broadly palmated form, so much prized as trophies of the chase.

The next on the list, and second largest of American deer, is the wapiti or American elk. Perhaps I should mention here that the names of some of our American mammals are very misleading to people coming from older countries. For instance, our moose is the elk of Europe, and the animal we call elk, is identical with the stag or red deer of the British Isles; and our caribou and European reindeer are alike, except as to the larger size of the American species. These western names, however confusing they may be to some, have become so associated through use with the animals to which they have been applied that even naturalists are compelled to adopt them, and it is hardly probable they will ever be eradicated.

The wapiti is one of the animals that does not hold its own against the encroachments of settlement, and every year its range is becoming more and more restricted. Old Indians assert that it was abundant throughout the greater portion of the mainland, but its discarded antlers are the only evidence now that it once existed there. Indeed, I do not know a single place on the mainland where one can go with a certainty of meeting with one of these animals. Twenty years ago they were to be found on the peninsula between Burrard Inlet and Fraser river, but it is nearly twenty years, if I remember right, since the last one was seen there.

On this Island they are still tolerably abundant, but even here they are retreating further and further into the interior, and places where they were abundant a few years ago are now entirely deserted by them. The wapiti continues to grow till he is eight or nine years old, when some have been known to reach a live weight of a thousand pounds. The antlers are cylindrical and are more uniform than those of any of the other species. Wapiti travel in bands, and when once overtaken, become an easy prey to the hunter, and within the last two years I have received information of two small bands, one of seven, the other of five, shot down on this Island by two men, who left the carcasses for the wolves to feed upon. Five of these wapiti were female with young. A couple of years in the chain gang would be a fitting punishment for such butchers.

The next on the list, and third largest of the species, is the woodland caribou, *Cervus Tarandus*. This deer has a wider range in this Province than any of the other species, a range which extends along the wooded hills of the interior throughout the entire length of the mainland. It has been my good fortune to interview this animal in several widely separated portions of its habitat. On the hills which overlook the beautiful valley of the Spallumcheen, at the headwaters of the North Thompson and Clearwater, in the Cariboo country, and the plateau which divides the waters of the Stickeen from Dease lake; and in all these places, with but very slight change, the nature of the country was the same—rolling hills, sparsely timbered with spruce, black pine and balsam, with little or no brush, open park-like



ST. ANDREW'S (R. C.) CATHEDRAL.

stretches, carpeted with moss and soft, fine grasses; through which coursed over pebbled bottoms, streams of the clearest and purest cold water, a drink of which he who packs a heavy rifle from the first peep of day till the shadows of approaching night warn him towards camp, knows how to appreciate. In all these places I have mentioned, the fauna was the same. The grizzly bear, the wolverine, the yellow-haired porcupine, the hoary marmot, the ground squirrel, the "fool hen," or Franklin's grouse, shared the country with the caribou; and, with the exception of the grizzly, no doubt lived in perfect harmony together. I mention these things because I have found that those portions of the Province occupied by the caribou are distinct and different from any other part of British Columbia, and also, in a sportsman's point of view, the most perfect.

Following the caribou, and next in size, is the mule deer (*Cervus Macrotis.*) The habitat of this deer extends through the open, grassy lands of the interior of the mainland, from our southern boundary to the Chilcotin plains. Unlike the black-tailed, it is not often met with in the deep woods. In the Okanagan and Similkameen districts it is very abundant; in the latter place I have counted upwards of ninety in a single day's drive. This was four years ago, but I fancy the skin-hunters have thinned them out since. The weight of the mule deer runs from two to three hundred and fifty pounds, and, when in good condition, as an article of diet is far ahead of any of the other species. In the Rocky mountains and portions of the western States, this is known as the "black-tail," but the term is a ridiculous one, as its tail is almost entirely white.

The next on the list, and fifth largest of our deer, is the black-tailed deer (*Cervus Columbianus.*) This deer has the most limited range of any of the species, but in British Columbia it occupies all that portion of the province west of the Cascades, from the southern boundary to Alaska, including all the larger islands, except the Queen Charlotte group. It is the deer most familiar to us here, being the only one we have on the coast except the wapiti. It is still quite abundant on this island, notwithstanding the large number killed annually, and it is also plentiful along the coast of the mainland, after leaving Burrard Inlet; but, at the latter place and along the lower Fraser, where ten or twelve years ago it was quite common, it has become very scarce. This deer reaches a larger size, is fatter and better flavored on the mainland than on the Island, especially is this the case in the neighborhood of the Skeena and Naas rivers, where some fine ones are taken.

The sixth and last on the list is the common or Virginia deer (*Cervus Virginianus.*) In British Columbia the range of this deer is very limited, being confined to the southern portions of the mainland, east and including the Cascade mountains. It is very erratic in its habits, and is to be met with on the summits of mountains, along river bottoms on the open plains and in the deep woods, far away from settlements. It is nowhere abundant in this province, and we have fewer of this species than we have of any of the others, not excepting the wapiti. In size it is little less than the last species, is very graceful in form and its antlers are more regular and uniform than those of the black tailed or mule deer. It is known here as the white-tail, and in some portions of the upper country as the small deer, to distinguish it from the mule deer, with which it is often found associating. It is more abundant in the neighborhood of Okanagan lake than anywhere else in the Province that I know of.

The bighorn or mountain sheep (*Ovis Montana*), is confined to the mainland, east and including the Cascade mountains. It is abundant in the Bridge river, Similkameen and Chilcotin districts, and its range extends as far north as the limits of the Province.

The antelope goat (*Mazama Montana*), known also as the "white goat," "mountain goat," and by the Indians, "sheep," is also an inhabitant of the mainland; and is found on nearly all the mountains, including the Coast range, where it is very abundant.

Black bears are abundant on this island, while in some portions of the mainland both the black and grizzly are common.

The American panther (*Felis Concolor*), is found in limited numbers throughout the Province, but is more abundant towards the coast, especially on this island, than elsewhere.

GAME BIRDS.

Ten species of grouse are found in the Province. These are the sooty grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus.*) Habitat, west of the Cascades, including nearly all the islands; abundant. Richardson's grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus Richardsonii.*) Habitat, east of the Cascades. Franklin's grouse, "fool hen," (*Dendragapus Franklini.*) Habitat, the wooded portion of the interior of the mainland, north to Dease lake. Gray ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus umbelloides.*) Habitat, foothills of the Rocky mountains and northward to the boundaries of the Province. Canadian ruffled grouse (*Bonasa umbellus togata.*) Habitat, nearly all that portion of the mainland lying south of the Fraser river, east of and including the Cascades. Oregon ruffled grouse (*Bonasa umbellus sabini.*) Habitat, all that portion of the Province west of the Cascades, including nearly all the islands Rock ptarmigan (*Lagopus rupescris.*) Habitat, mountains of the mainland and Vancouver Island, north to Dease lake. White-tailed ptarmigan (*Lagopus leucurus.*) Habitat, mountains of the mainland, north to Cariboo and Dease lake. Columbia sharp-tailed grouse, "prairie chicken," (*pediocates phasianellus columbianus.*) Habitat, open, grassy lands of the mainland, east of Cascades. Sage grouse (*centrocercus urophasianus.* But three specimens of this grouse have, so far as I know of, been taken in the Province; these were killed near Osoyoos lake, and it is probable the bird is only an accidental visitant here.

The following game birds have been introduced here: ring-necked pheasant (*phasianus torquatus*); mountain partridge (*oreortyx pictus*); California partridge (*callipepla Californica*) These are found only on this island and are abundant. The extermination of all the game animals from the greater portion of this continent in the not distant future, is, in my opinion, a foregone conclusion, let the laws of protection be framed as they will. The ceaseless tide of emigration, which is for ever rolling on towards new fields of industry, and the settling-up of the country, will be the signal for the extinction of these noble animals we all so much prize. The history of the past only proves that wild animals will not live in close contiguity with man. The emigrant takes possession of a new district and, whether a shot is fired or not, the deer must relinquish their grazing fields to herds of domestic animals, which, after all, are more directly beneficial to the human race.

To those of us, however, who would look upon a country destitute of game as we would upon a waste of desert sand, there is this consolation to cherish, and I speak with an experience of nearly thirty years, having during that time traveled over almost the entire length and breadth of the Province, British Columbia is a wonderful country; a country full of surprizes for the sportsman and tourist; a country wonderful for its vast stretches of virgin forests, which will yield untold wealth to this and future generations; a country wonderful for its fertile valleys which are yet waiting the advent of the settler; a country wonderful for its mineral wealth, which is yet almost untouched. But, outside all these, amid the fastnesses of her rugged mountains, along the gloomy canons and rocky inlets which indent her six hundred miles of sea coast, in those portions of the Province which offer no inducement whatever for settlement, and from which even the Mammon-inspired energies of these latter days will recoil, there is ample food and cover for all our game, and probably the day will never come when it must be said that it has disappeared from the land.

JOHN FANNIN.

Provincial Museum, Victoria.

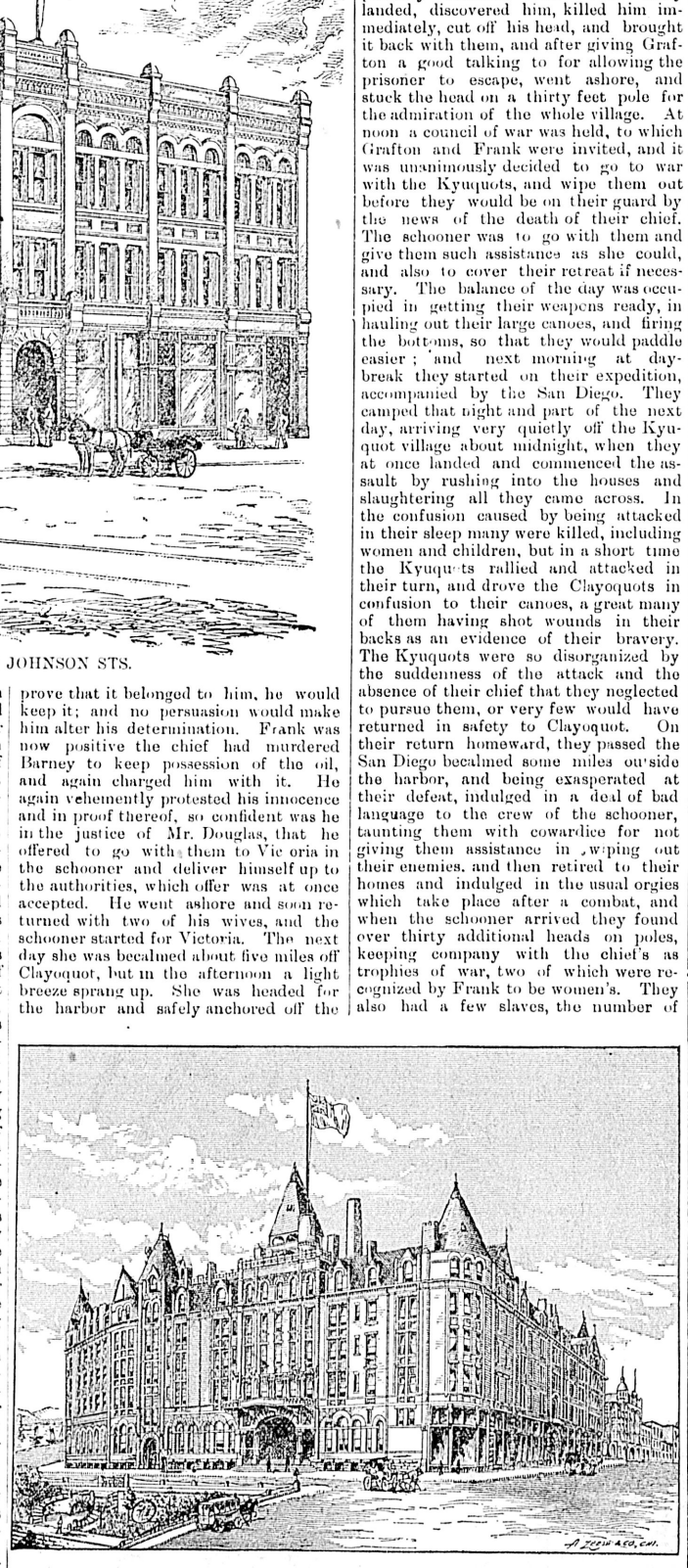
WILSON-DALBY BLOCK, COR. GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STS.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE WEST COAST.

(Written for THE COLONIST)

In the early fifties the trade of the whole of the West coast of Vancouver Island, from San Juan Harbor to Cape Scott, was in the hands of a few individuals who gained a precarious livelihood in the summer months by trading with the numerous wild and lawless tribes of Indians for their dog fish oil and a few marten and mink skins, which they trapped in the winter months, the fur seal being comparatively unknown at that time. The only market that the traders had for their goods was the Hudson's Bay Company's fort at Victoria, the tariff being 50-100 cash per gallon, in trade, 62½-100; for marten skins, 50-100, and mink, 20-100 in trade. At that time, T. Laughton was employed by Mr. Swanson, agent for the firm of Mackenzie, Thompson & Co., of San Francisco, who had considerable business, supplying piles for the San Francisco market, and putting up salmon, trading, etc.. On the news reaching Swanson of Mackenzie's death, and recalling him to San Francisco to close up the affairs of the firm on Vancouver Island, in the interest of Mrs. Mackenzie, he left T. Laughton in charge of affairs at San Juan, which station he kept for several years, residing in Victoria in the winter months. Here he kept a sort of open house for entertaining his friends (of which he had many), at the foot of Yates street, where Phillip's soda water factory has been for a number of years. Mr. Banfield, who had been carpenter's mate on H.M.S. Pandora, and P. Francances, commonly called Frank, were partners; Banfield, residing at Clayoquot, where he had a trading station, and Frank ran the schooner with supplies (which schooner, called the Jibo, named after an Indian maiden of San Juan, was blown up while Frank was trading off Nitinatt, caused by Frank serving out powder with a lighted pipe in his mouth, whereby himself and several Indians were badly burned and the schooner destroyed). They also had a Maltese called Barney, trading for them on shares, stationed at Kyuquot. Hugh McKay and Wm. Spring were partners, doing considerable trading with their schooner Morning Star, but having no station ashore. Captain Rosmon, now farming on Salt Spring Island, had charge of the iron schooner Alice, making occasional trips. This schooner was brought out in pieces from London, by Captain Cooper, late agent for the Marine and Fisheries Department, on board of the ship Tory and put together in Victoria, where the railroad bridge now stands, the carpentering work being done by J. Yates and W. B. Bolton. And there was also an American schooner, the San Diego, Captain Grafton, which made occasional trips to different points, from the entrance of Fraser river to Cape Scott, trading with whisky principally, and, although a good lookout for her was kept by Capt. Sangster, the then Collector, she was never caught. The Indians at that time were very numerous and troublesome, and jealous of each other, especially the more powerful tribes of Clayoquot and Kyuquot, the Clayoquot fighting or sub-chief being a polished scoundrel, named Cedar Canion, and the Kyuquot chief, Ca-ca-hammes, a very intelligent man and friendly to the white traders. The summer of 1855 was a good one for dog-fish—Laughton doing well at San Juan, Banfield at Clayoquot, and Barney, by the last accounts Banfield had received from him having received about 3,000 gallons of oil at Kyuquot. He was, however, short of trade goods, and wanting the schooner to take the oil away. Things were in this prosperous condition when the alarming rumor reached Banfield that Barney had been murdered by the Kyuquots. Any person that has lived in Indian territory knows how a report spreads from tribe to tribe. Banfield, thoroughly alarmed, could not trace the report to any authentic source, but it quickly spread along the coast. In great anxiety Banfield waited for Frank's schooner to arrive, but she did not appear, and, as the time expired, he came to the conclusion that Frank was having one of his periodical sprees in Victoria. However, about three weeks after, on getting up one morning, he was gratified to see the schooner San Diego lying at anchor off the village. He went on board and to his delight found that Frank was on board; had heard the news of Barney's death two days before, and made his way there by the first conveyance. A consultation was immediately held on board, and it was decided for the schooner to go to Kyuquot with Frank, to find out if the report was correct, and to recover the oil that Barney had traded. The schooner left the same day, being well armed with six guns on board and boarding nettings triced up, and proceeded to Kyuquot. On arriving there, the Chief, Ca-ca-hammes, came on board and was at once charged with the murder. He appeared to be much astonished, and indignantly denied the charge, explaining that Barney had left the station about a month before in a canoe with two Indians for Clayoquot, to get some trade goods from Banfield, as he was entirely out; that neither he nor the Indians had returned; that he had heard the report of the murder, but was entirely innocent of any complicity in the man's death and knew nothing about it whatever. Frank persisted in his charge and demanded the oil that Barney, as his agent, had traded. The chief refused to give it up, stating that Barney had left the oil in his charge on leaving, and, until Frank could prove that it belonged to him, he would keep it; and no persuasion would make him alter his determination. Frank was now positive the chief had murdered Barney to keep possession of the oil, and again charged him with it. He again vehemently protested his innocence and in proof thereof, so confident was he in the justice of Mr. Douglas, that he offered to go with them to Victoria in the schooner and deliver himself up to the authorities, which offer was at once accepted. He went ashore and soon returned with two of his wives, and the schooner started for Victoria. The next day she was becalmed about five miles off Clayoquot, but in the afternoon a light breeze sprang up. She was headed for the harbor and safely anchored off the village. The chief, not anticipating any trouble was on deck, and recognized by an Indian who came alongside, who then went ashore and reported. There was at once great excitement, and in about fifteen minutes the schooner was surrounded by canoes containing about five hundred armed men, who demanded that the chief should be given to them, or they would take the schooner and kill all hands. This was refused and they, getting more outrageous, commenced slashing at the boarding nettings with their knives, so as to get on board. Much alarmed, Frank went below and conferred with the chief, and after much difficulty persuaded him to allow him to put handcuffs on him and then went on deck and showed the hostiles the chief, heavily ironed, informing them that he was a prisoner, for murder, and that they were taking him to Mr. Douglas, who would surely have him hung on that charge. This somewhat pacified them, and after a long palaver they retired to their village. It being then quite calm, the schooner could not leave, so they contented themselves with setting the watch after dark, intending to leave as soon as the wind sprang up. All went on well through the fore part of the night, when at 2 a.m. a man called Dutch Pete was called on watch, who was a great friend of the chief; and he, being much alarmed for his friend's safety, roused him up and persuaded him to go into the schooner's boat, which was fast astern and escape to his own village, stating to him that the hostiles would come alongside at daylight and kill him, and he so worked on the chief's fears that he consented to go and, taking leave of his wives, he pulled quietly away. About two hours after, Captain Grafton woke up and missed the chief He went on deck and found Dutch Pete asleep, or pretending to be; he roused him up with a kick and demanded to know where the chief was. Pete denied all knowledge of his movements, but upon examination the boat was missing, showing very plainly how the chief had escaped. Grafton being much alarmed for the safety of his vessel and crew, knowing the Indians would blame him for conniving at his escape, no signs of any wind, and honestly believing the man guilty of murder, and having no sympathy with him, ordered one of the guns to be fired to give the alarm. In a few minutes a canoe came off to know what the disturbance was about, and, on the messenger being informed, he hurried away to report. In a very short time about twenty canoes were manned, and after enquiring how long the chief had been missing started off in pursuit. About 9 a.m. they were perceived coming back, and, on going alongside the schooner, informed Grafton that for some time they saw nothing of the chief, and were about returning in disgust, when, on passing a small island, they perceived the boat partly hauled up and partially concealed with brush. They landed, discovered him, killed him immediately, cut off his head, and brought it back with them, and after giving Grafton a good talking to for allowing the prisoner to escape, went ashore, and stuck the head on a thirty feet pole for the admiration of the whole village. At noon a council of war was held, to which Grafton and Frank were invited, and it was unanimously decided to go to war with the Kyuquots, and wipe them out before they would be on their guard by the news of the death of their chief. The schooner was to go with them and give them such assistance as she could, and also to cover their retreat if necessary. The balance of the day was occupied in getting their weapons ready, in hauling out their large canoes, and firing the bottoms, so that they would paddle easier; and next morning at daybreak they started on their expedition, accompanied by the San Diego. They camped that night and part of the next day, arriving very quietly off the Kyuquot village about midnight, when they at once landed and commenced the assault by rushing into the houses and slaughtering all they came across. In the confusion caused by being attacked in their sleep many were killed, including women and children, but in a short time the Kyuquots rallied and attacked in their turn, and drove the Clayoquots in confusion to their canoes, a great many of them having shot wounds in their backs as an evidence of their bravery. The Kyuquots were so disorganized by the suddenness of the attack and the absence of their chief that they neglected to pursue them, or very few would have returned in safety to Clayoquot. On their return homeward, they passed the San Diego becalmed some miles outside the harbor, and being exasperated at their defeat, indulged in a deal of bad language to the crew of the schooner, taunting them with cowardice for not giving them assistance in wiping out their enemies, and then retired to their homes and indulged in the usual orgies which take place after a combat, and when the schooner arrived they found over thirty additional heads on poles, keeping company with the chief's as trophies of war, two of which were recognized by Frank to be women's. They also had a few slaves, the number of whom has escaped my memory. After a general jubilee, which extended over two days, the schooner left for Victoria to report to Mr. Douglas, and to request that an enquiry should be held and the murderers of Barney apprehended. Mr. Douglas, on hearing their report, informed them that he had no force at his disposal for such a purpose; that he could only recognize them as adventurers; that the accounts they gave were so vague that he could take no action until better informed, and severely reprimanding them for the action they had taken, which resulted in the death of the chief and the indiscriminate slaughter of inoffensive Indians. Some two years after, Frank and Banfield built another schooner and went to Kyuquot to try and recover the oil, when Frank came very near losing his life at the hands of the chief's son (who had succeeded him), for the part he had taken in handcuffing his father, the two women having succeeded in getting back home and giving evidence of what they had witnessed. After a good deal of explanation he was let off; but he could not get the oil, the Indians had confiscated it, and traded it off to McKay and Spring, who made a good haul out of it and laid the foundation of their future prosperity. The mystery of Barney's death has never been entirely cleared up, but it is very generally believed that Ca-ca-hammes and his tribe were entirely innocent of the man's death, the guilty ones being the satellites of Cedar Canion, the Clayoquot sub-chief, who, hearing that Barney was coming down, sent his men to waylay him and the Indians and kill them with axes while asleep.

T. PAMPHLET.



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Historical Sketch of British Columbia.

(Written for THE COLONIST.)

Although in this new country, but as yet sparsely settled, a majority of the inhabitants (if we except the aborigines), cannot apostrophize and say with the immortal Scottish bard, Sir Walter Scott, "This is my own, my native land;" yet, as it is the land of our adoption, and contains "peaks and crags," a "rugged strand," and is a "land of the mountain and the flood," it is fit and proper that we should not only appreciate and admire its grand, romantic scenery and fertile valleys, but become acquainted with its history, so the rising generation, as well as those who are pioneer colonists, should have placed before them, comprehensively and clearly, a connected, succint sketch of the history of the Province. An intelligent knowledge of that kind will show what part they have taken, and how they have been instrumental in making British Columbia one of the most valuable jewels in Queen Victoria's crown. It will foster their patriotism, and lead them also to exclaim, "This is my native land!" Then as to its position, extent and

THE BOUNDARIES.

British Columbia is the most westerly province of the British possessions in North America. Its position on the seaboard of the Pacific gives it, in a geographical sense, an importance similar to Great Britain on the Atlantic seaboard. The connection it has by the great Canadian Pacific transcontinental railway, and by that company's magnificent fleet of steamers to the Orient, along with its international trade by land and sea from other sources, secure to it a commerce and standing, which, with its own undeveloped resources, more especially the deep sea fisheries, cannot fail to place it high as a Maritime Province. The area of the Province, including Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands, is estimated at at 341,300 square miles. Its western boundary is

THE PACIFIC OCEAN,

from the entrance of the Straits of Fuca, with Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands as outposts of the Mainland, as far as the most southern point of Prince Wales Island, in latitude 54° 40'; thence following the Alaskan boundary (according to the Anglo-Russian convention of 1825), ten marine leagues from the ocean, until the 60th parallel of latitude is reached. The 60th parallel of latitude being followed eastward, until it intersects the 120th meridian of west longitude, forms the northern boundary. The eastern boundary is formed by following the 120th meridian south, until it reaches the nominal line of the summit of

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS,

thence along that line until the 49th parallel is reached, near the 114th meridian of longitude. The southern boundary runs along the 49th parellel, west, to the Straits of Georgia, near the mouth of the Fraser river; thence following an intermediate line, deflecting southward to west of San Juan Island, and westwards, along the centre of the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific.

The Island of San Juan was occupied by the Hudson's Bay Co., in 1843, for grazing purposes. In 1852 the legislature of Oregon organized a district named "Island District," in which this island was included. In 1853, when Washington Territory was formed out of the northern portion of Oregon, San Juan Island was considered to belong to it. The question, which created great difficulties, was not settled until 1871, when Emperor William of Germany was chosen arbitrator in the case. By his award, which was made in 1872, the island was assigned to the United States.

EARLY NAVIGATORS—1579.

There is nothing authentic in history to show that the early navigators in the North Pacific extended their explorations, on the west coast as far north as any portion of what now constitutes the western frontier of British Columbia. The first trip eastward across the Pacific, is said to have been made in 1565, by Andres de Urdaneta, a Spanish friar and navigator. Sir Francis Drake is next mentioned as having made a voyage around Cape Horn, in 1579. He does not appear to have reached farther north than the bay near where San Francisco is now built, and where it is supposed he landed. In 1854 Francisco de Gali is also said to have reached the west coast from China, but nothing definite is known of his researches.

HIATUS FOR 200 YEARS.

Subsequent to the time last mentioned, nothing further is in record of what transpired on the northern portions of the Coast for about two hundred years. The Spaniards had entire possession, but their time and attention were so fully occupied with Mexico and Peru that they did not press their explorations northwards until after 1740, when a Russian expedition was fitted out under the command of Ivan Ivanvoich Behring, a Dane by birth, who had previously been selected by Peter the Great to take charge of an expedition to India.

DISCOVERIES BY THE RUSSIANS.

During the progress of this expedition, Behring Straits was discovered and the Alaskan coast visited and taken possession of in the name of Russia. Fur trading stations were located at various points. The Spanish authorities in Mexico, hearing of the Russian movements, communicated with the court of Spain. Orders were issued to secure the whole coast north of California. A man-of-war was fitted out in 1774, with eighty-eight men, including two missionaries, with instructions to take possession of any Russian settlements they could find along the coast, and convert the natives. The expedition appears to have reached as far as the northern shores of Queen Charlotte Islands, and not finding any trace of Russians, returned to San Blas.

CAPTAIN COOK AND OTHER EXPLORERS AT NOOTKA.

Between the years 1774 and 1778 several expeditions were fitted out by the Viceroy of Spain, in Mexico, to explore the coast northwards. Each expedition was accompanied by friars, to secure the conversion of the Indians. The Spanish established their headquarters at Nootka Sound, in a central natural harbor on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Their commanders, Perez, Heceta and Candra, explored the coast as far north as 55°. The celebrated Captain Cook, leaving England in 1776, reached Nootka in 1778, and continued his voyage and important discoveries northwards. Commanders Portland and Dixon left England in 1785, on geographical and trading voyages.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

They reached Nootka in 1786, proceeding northwards, around Queen Charlotte Islands, which they named. They also named Dixon Straits, Portland Canal, Cape Cox, Cape Scott, &c. The trade result of their voyages, was 2,552 sea otter skins, which they sold in China, in 1787, for about £11,000. Captain Barclay, of the Austrian East Co., arrived at Nootka, from Ostend, Via Cape Horn, in 1787, accompanied by his wife, who was probably the first European lady to visit that region. He explored Barclay Sound, naming it after himself. He procured a cargo of sea otter skins along the coast, leaving Nootka in August, he reached Canton in November. The East India Co. of England had two vessels fitted out for the seal and sea otter trade, in 1787. Those furs, especially the latter, were then obtained in large numbers from the natives along the coast, as far as Queen Charlotte Islands. A trading expedition was also formed in 1787 from Boston, by six of the leading merchants of that city. They reached Nootka in 1788, the first time the United States flag appeared in Pacific. In 1879, Captain Gray, master the of one of the Boston trading vessels, is reported to have got 200 otter skins, worth about

$8,000, FOR AN OLD IRON CHISEL!

A difficulty now arose as to the right of sovereignty at Nootka. The Spanish commander had planted a battery on Hog Island, commanding the entrance to the Sound and the anchorage. He had seized two British vessels. They were subsequently released, and a settlement arrived at by the Anglo-Spanish convention of 1789, which provided that Spanish vessels should withdraw from Nootka, leaving the coast north of the Straits of Fuca free to the trade of all nations—Spain agreeing to restore any property which might have been taken possession of by their officers. Commissioners were appointed to arbitrate on the case. They met at Whitehall, London. Their decision, which was ratified in February, 1793, was that £42,000 should be paid by Spain for losses sustained by British subjects. The Nootka difficulty was definitely settled by a convention held at Madrid, January, 1794, by which time the Spaniards had withdrawn from Nootka.

THE CELEBRATED GEORGE VANCOUVER

left England, in 1791, in command of an exploring expedition, which reached the Sandwich Islands in 1792. He visited Nootka in 1793, completing his explorations and extensive surveys in 1795, when he returned to England. No fewer than twenty-five vessels were engaged in the sea otter and seal skin trade, on the west coast in 1795. They were chiefly from Boston and London; but after 1795 the Boston traders took the lead in numbers. They were more convenient to San Francisco. Their mode of conducting was a sort of "ocean peddling." The trading vessels touched different points along the coast, and dealt with the natives without attempting to penetrate the interior. They had no forts, no resident agents or collectors of any kind. The natives knew where the vessels were accustomed to touch; carried thither their furs, and coming out with their canoes to the ship, found temptingly spread on the deck, the things that most delighted their hearts or

TICKLED THEIR FANCY.

In this manner the trading vessels employed the summer. As winter approached, they proceeded to the Sandwich Islands. The following spring they returned to the American coast, as it was not possible to dispose of their cargo and load their ship in one season. Thus, after two summers successful traffic they were prepared to sail for China. There the ship master would sell his furs and purchase teas, silk, beads, nankeens, or other articles and return either to Boston or an English port, after an absence of two or three years. The profits were enormous, said to average nearly a thousand per cent. There being no restriction from any quarter, the work of extermination, especially sea-otter, went on rapidly. The extraordinary desire of the natives for trinkets,

INTOXICATING LIQUORS AND EXCITEMENT

led them to exert, with the most reckless improvidence, their utmost skill and experience as hunters to procure the skins and furs desired by unscrupulous traders who cared only for their own profit. Thus commenced amongst the dwellers on the coast, an era of decadency, retrogression and poverty, which, along with diseases of various sorts, contracted by careless and immoral habits, was left only a feeble remnant of a race, who, a hundred years ago were warlike, vigorous and independent, numbering tens of thousands. The decrease has not been so marked among the tribes of the interior. This is owing, in a great measure, to the manner in which they had been treated by the Hudson's Bay Co.

A "SWEEPING TRADE" IN MARINE FURS.

From 1790 to 1812, it is narrated that there were 108 United States vessels, 22 English, 3 French and 2 Portuguese vessels engaged in the west coast trade. In the year 1802, more than 15,000 sea-otter skins were collected on that coast and carried to Canton. These enormous catches had the effect of reducing the number of those valuable animals to such an extent that, in subsequent years, in many localities, they became nearly extinct. The war of 1812, between Great Britain and the United States, caused a complete stagnation of the trade—the U. S. traders fearing capture by the English cruisers.

A SCOTCHMAN LEADS THE WAY.

The first over-land passage north of the Rocky Mountains, to the western coast, was made in 1793, by Alexander McKenzie, a native of Inverness, Scotland, and a partner in the North-West Fur Company. This company was organized in Montreal in 1789, by a few Scottish merchants. They soon became formidable competitors with the Hudson's Bay Co., extending their operations conterminous with those of that Company, and in many instances outstripping the older English corporation. King George III knighted Mr. McKenzie, in acknowledgment of his important services, and in appreciation of the accomplishment of such a perilous journey amongst unknown savages. The Hudson Bay Co. shortly afterwards extended their trading posts westward to the Pacific by way of the Skeena and Naas rivers, and southwards.

KAMLOOPS IN 1810.

The erection of Fort Thompson was commenced in 1810 by David Thompson, astronomer of the Northwest Fur Co., at Kamloops, to be used as a central station on the route of travel from and to Fort Vancouver and other trading posts in the Oregon Territory. This was continued as an important station for many years. As far back as 1803 an arrangement was made between Boston capitalists and Russians to carry on jointly the sea-otter trade from California, along the shores of Oregon to Fuca Straits, and from Naas River northward along the Alaskan coast. This compact was adhered to with such ruthless tenacity until the year 1841 that the sea-otters were almost exterminated. The various fur companies operating west of the Rocky Mountains and as far south as the Columbia River, amalgamated in 1821, leaving the Hudson's Bay Co. the sole representative in possession of the whole country west of the Rockies. At the time of the coalition the N.-W. Fur Co.'s men numbered 300.

THE "BEAVER," THE PIONEER STEAMER.

In 1835 the "Beaver," the first steamer that "doubled" Cape Horn, was built in London for the H. B. Co. to ply between their several trading stations on the North Pacific coast. A supply farm was commenced near the southern part of Puget Sound, in 1839. Excellent crops were raised and immense herds of cattle and sheep were kept in the country located between Puget Sound and the Cascade Mountains. The stock and crops were utilized to supply the Russian-American Fur Company, who stipulated that they "should purchase all their European goods from the H. B. Co., who alone were to supply such agricultural products as they at their several posts and vessels should require at Sitka and elsewhere."

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEYS.

From the time of Vancouver's and Brompton's surveys of the West coast in 1793-4-5 nothing further was attempted in that time, until the arrival of the Hydrographers of the British Admiralty, who were engaged from 1858 to 1870 in making complete charts of the thousands of islands, bays, sounds, and inlets along the whole western frontier of British Columbia. Their work is a marvel in extent and correctness. Governor Simpson of the H. B. Co., who made a tour of the western and southern extent of his fur dominion in 1841, being guided by the decrease in furs, consequent on prospective immigration into Oregon, instructed chief factor Douglas to withdaw the headquarters of the Company at Vancouver to a suitable place farther north. The place where Victoria now is, was selected and a fort commenced (at first named Camosun), in 1842.

THE BOUNDARY OF 1846.

The 49th parallel of latitude was agreed on by treaty between Great Britain and the United States, to be the boundary line between Oregon and the British possessions. As a consequence the fur trading business belonging to the H. B. Co., was transferred as speedily as practicable to the north of that line. This made the trading post of Camosun the most important in the west. In a very short time (1847), a large trade was carried on from that place, with supplies chiefly from the Puget Sound Agricultural Co. In 1849 chief factor Douglas had completed the removal of the H. B. Co's., effects from the south of the boundary line, and removed with his family to Victoria.

VANCOUVER ISLAND DECLARED A COLONY, 1850.

Representations having been made to the British Government of the necessity for another form of Government than that of the H. B. Co., as settlement advanced, the request was granted, and Richard Blanchard was appointed governor, without salary, but in lieu thereof, was to receive one thousand acres of land. He arrived at Victoria, via. Panama, in 1850. On landing the Royal Proclamation was read, and Vancouver Island declared a Colony. Not finding the appointment congenial, he resigned in 1851, and returned to England without having received the promised land grant.

JAMES DOUGLAS APPOINTED GOVERNOR, 1851.

To fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Governor Blanchard, James Douglas was appointed governor, at a salary of £800 a year, retaining the chief factorship of the H. B Co., with all its emoluments. In 1849, the H. B. Co. had received a grand from Great Britain of the absolute lordship of Vancouver Island, including minerals, at a yearly rental of seven shillings. The Mainland continued under the former licence or charter of the company. Governor Douglas managed the whole by a council, until 1859, when the first assembly met to regulate duties on licenses to sell spirituous liquors. The licenses were fixed at £20 each and four licenses were granted for that year. Liquors and goods were allowed to be imported free of duty. Governor Douglas was created C. B. in 1859. In that year he disposed of his entire interest in the H. B. Co, when his commission lapsed.

HE WAS KNIGHTED IN 1864.

The influx of from twenty to thirty thousand gold miners in 1858 made it necessary for the protection of life and property to extend the government nearer to the mining districts on the mainland. New Westminster was chosen as the most convenient location. Frederick Seymour was appointed as Governor in 1864, in which year the first council met at New Westminster. Captain Kennedy was appointed to succeed Sir James Douglas at Victoria. Shortly before the the death of Governor Seymour, in 1868, the Colony of Vancouver Island was joined to the mainland, forming together the colony of British Columbia, with Anthony Musgrave as governor until 1871, when that colony was made an integral part of the Dominion of Canada. Since the union of Vancouver Island with the mainland, great progress has been made in the general affairs of the province. A railway has been built connecting the coal fields of Nanaimo with Victoria. The output of coal from that region in 1890, aggregated 678,140 tons.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

the construction of which was made a stipulation of confederation, has been completed, and with the company's magnificent steamers to China and Japan, have furnished great facilities for the expansion of the trade of the province. Steamers ply daily between Victoria and Vancouver, and New Westminster and Puget Sound. Regular trips are made to and from San Francisco. The salmon canning trade has increased from 9,847 cases in 1876 to 409,464 cases of 48 lbs. each in 1890. The deep sea fisheries of the Pacific are as yet practically untouched. On the Atlantic coast, Canada has from seventy to eighty thousand of her people employed in the fisheries, encouraged by bonuses. The West coast of British Columbia remains much in the same state of nature as when under the control of

THE SPANIARDS, 100 YEARS AGO,

only greatly deteriorated as far as trade is concerned. The fur trade monopoly has had the effect of keeping the country in its primitive condition. The valuable sea otter has been well nigh exterminated, and the Indian population is rapidly decreasing. Their villages, in many places along the coast, are entirely deserted. It is proposed however, to redeem those waste places by planting along those shores, settlements of white fishermen to prosecute the deep sea fisheries, to create and develop a new industry, and utilize the waste and at present valueless land which is not suitable for a griculture, but admirably adapted for

THE HOMES OF HARDY FISHERMEN.

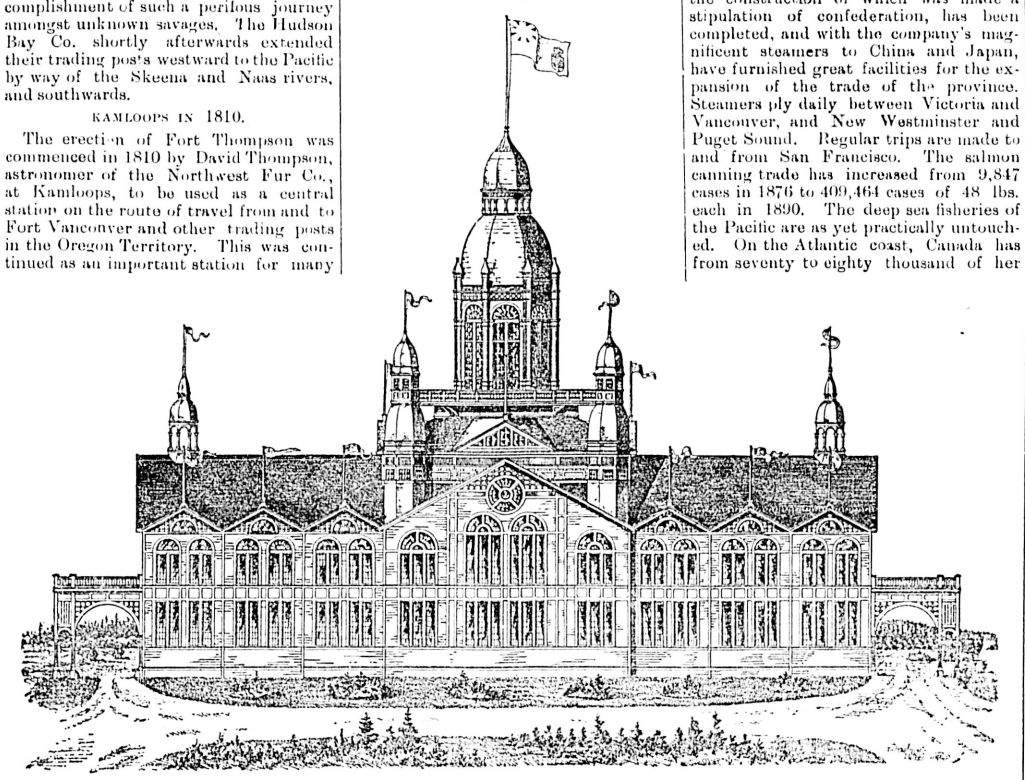
Their labor will supply an increasing trade for which markets can be reached by the channels of communication now opened up by steamers and railways. The revenue of British Columbia for the year ended June 30th, 1891, was $964,943; exports, $6,257,158; imports, $5,336,190. The estimated expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1892, is $1,140,521, and the revenue $989,391, showing an excess of expenditure over revenue of $151,130. To provide for this deficiency the Hon. the Minister of Finance floated a loan of £200,000 in the London market, this last summer, at 3 per cent, a rate as favorable as could be obtained by any of the older colonies, and which reflects highly on the financial solidity and good management of the monetary affairs of the province. This loan was required to meet the necessary expenses of public works, such as

NEW ROADS, SURVEYS, BRIDGES, ETC.,

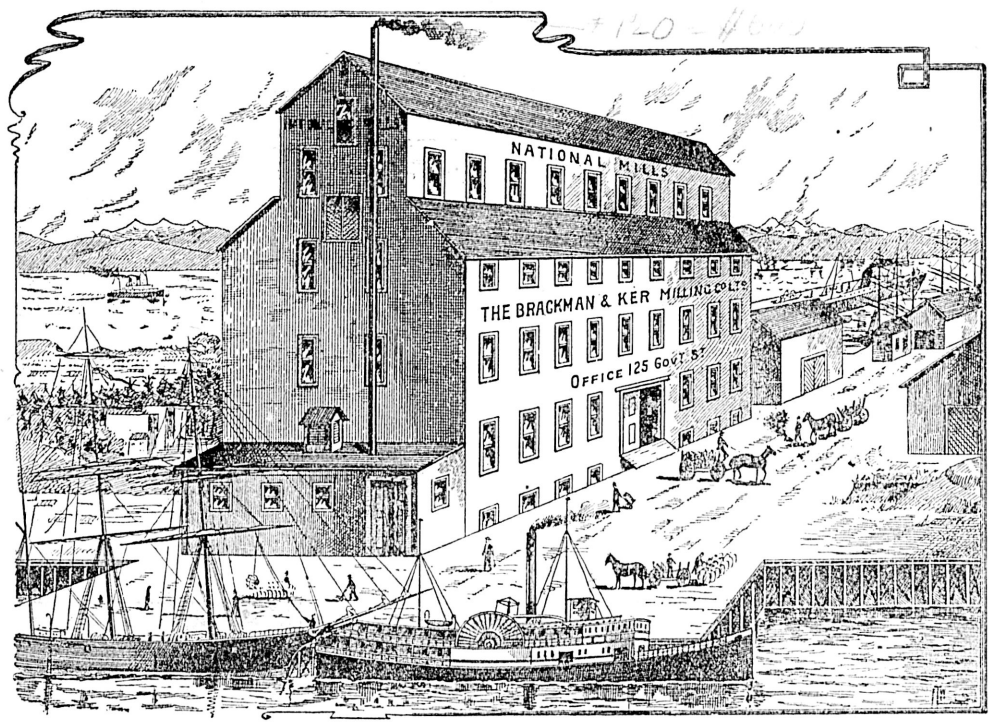
connected with the opening up of the country, to keep pace with the growth of new and remote settlements, as yet only partially developed, but which become remunerative when afforded the requisite facilities for expansion. They add their quota, year after year, to the general revenue of the province, as may be inferred by its increase from $405,521 in 1881, to nearly a million of dollars in 1891. The population of British Columbia in 1881, did not greatly exceed 16,000 whites—in 1891 they are estimated at 80,000. As the province is yet in its infancy, much greater progress may be expected from its undeveloped natural resources in the next twenty years succeeding

THE JUBILEE OF 1841 AND 1891.

Photograph Albums at WAITT'S.



MAIN BUILDING, BRITISH COLUMBIA AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, VICTORIA.



THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING COMPANY, LTD., OUTER WHARF.

HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.

In illustration of the extent to which the trade of British Columbia has grown within the past few years, the subjoined table will be interesting. The figures are made up to the 30th June 1st, the end of the fiscal year:

IMPORTS.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Great Britain	$1,213,329	$ 793,131	$ 837,170	$ 970,139	$1,211,058
United States	2,2 3,412	2,059,035	2,014,927	2,321,954	2,559,126
France	12,118	9,769	8,614	9,256	10,707
Germany	3,180	2,512	5,550	20,847	17,353
China	151,105	663,727	420,135	396,076	415,508
Japan	12,177	53,819	42,213	60,744	71,697
Holland	223	29	.....	.....	2,912
Spanish Possessions, W. Ind.	9,186	10,073	4,990	4,271	7,376
Austria	204	456	105	2,108	718
Siam	19,168	55,172	25,014	21,165	43,144
Belgium	197	.....	1,280	1,359	200
Portugal	.....	127	555	.....	144
Australia	2,870	1,970	7,556	291	11,430
Switzerland	.....	329	.....	163	1,880
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	77	65
Norway and Sweden	318	5	382	3,349	30
Sandwich Islands	125	300	1,299	51	62
British East Indies	.....	.....	5	418	229
Dutch East Indies	.....	.....	.....	514	3,159
New Zealand	5	750	700	.....	10
Italy	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
Chili	200	146	2,572	.....	.....
Central America	2,819	1,492	145	.....	.....
	$4,011,776	$3,629,139	$3,404,209	$3,8 9,786	$4,387,486

EXPORTS.

	1886.	1887.	1988.	1889.	1890.
Great Britain	$ 650,039	$ 812,677	$1,038,787	$ 873,125	$2,103,238
United States	2,062,355	2,328,764	2,287,055	2,819,185	3,125,176
Germany	136	1,000	.....	2,812	12
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	.....	1,860	2,030
Australia	148,123	160,676	300,693	423,663	178,099
China	55,115	38,879	75,941	63,697	31,334
Chili	11,723	33,828	109,392	70,213	111,660
Hong Kong	.....	.....	12	.....	7,254
Japan	.....	28,078	47,180	8,599	18,038
Mexico	1,500	875	33,599	15,903	20
Peru	6,064	38,073	16,994	31,113	36,435
Sandwich Islands	13,197	33,113	10,1 3	17,735	12,935
Samoan Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,165
Uruguay	.....	.....	.....	6,971	.....
British Africa	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
French Possessions	.....	.....	9,787	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	2,307	.....	.....	.....
Siberia	5,064	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$2,953,616	$3,478,270	$3,923,077	$4,334,396	$5,636,725

Exports, the Produce of Canada, from the Province of British Columbia, for 20 Years Ending 30th June, 1891.

YEAR.	MINES.	FISHERIES.	FOREST.	ANIMALS.	AG'L.	MISCL'S.	TOTAL.
1872	$ 1,389,585	$ 37,707	$214,377	$214,700	$ 112	$1,540	$1,858,050
1873	1,221,362	43,361	211,026	230,292	2,885	1,197	1,712,123
1874	1,351,145	114,118	260,116	320,625	5,296	443	2,051,743
1875	1,929,294	133,986	292,468	411,810	9,727	.....	2,777,285
1876	2,032,139	71,338	273,430	329,027	3,080	68	2,709,082
1877	1,708,818	105,603	287,012	250,893	3,083	1,500	2,316,969
1878	1,759,171	423,840	327,360	257,314	462	.....	2,768,147
1879	1,530,812	633,493	273,366	268,671	2,595	57	2,708,818
1880	1,661,626	317,410	258,804	339,218	3,813	100	2,581,001
1881	1,317,079	409,981	172,747	350,474	248	22	2,231,551
1882	1,437,072	976,903	362,875	300,429	916	2,616	3,080,811
1883	1,309,616	1,332,385	407,624	287,391	6,791	443	3,345,263
1884	1,441,052	899,371	458,365	271,793	1,745	1,413	3,100,401
1885	1,759,512	727,672	262,571	414,364	2,324	5,918	3,172,391
1886	1,720,335	643,052	191,488	329,218	1,967	2,811	2,891,811
1887	1,832,827	910,559	235,913	380,126	10,265	1,911	3,371,601
1888	1,889,805	1,164,019	441,957	318,839	27,631	85,826	3,928,077
1889	2,377,052	993,623	449,026	397,685	14,831	102,089	4,334,306
1890	2,375,770	2,374,717	325,881	316,159	9,823	113,271	5,545,621
1891	2,930,229	2,274,686	374,996	294,646	5,016	20,434	6,257,158

CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

Imports into the Province of British Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1891.

PORT OF	TOTAL IMPORTS. Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Leaf Tobacco	ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION. Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Leaf Tobacco.	Duty Received.	Chinese.	Minor Revenues.	Collections for other Departments.	TOTAL.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Victoria	2,901,679	620,395	22,970	2,762,215	620,395	23,479	928,678.94	38,379	17,293.75	3,320.48	987,672.17
New Westminster	320,890	167,708	.....	317,144	167,708	.....	97,568.50	142	508.11	420.78	98,639.45
Nanaimo	228,429	59,475	.....	228,429	59,475	.....	58,747.10	151	710.75	3,347.46	62,956.31
Vancouver	953,419	203,918	.....	953,419	203,918	.....	261,064.82	68,800	2,090.20	.....	331,955.02
Total	4,404,417	1,051,496	22,970	4,261,207	1,051,496	23,487	1,346,059.42	107,472	20,602.81	7,088.72	1,481,222.95

EXPORTS from the Province of British Columbia for the Fiscal Year ending 30th, June, 1891.

PORT OF	The Mine.	The Fisheries.	The Forest.	Animals and their Produce.	Agricultur'l Manufactures.	Miscellaneous.	Goods not the Produce of British Columbia.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Port of Victoria	466,261	1,872,586	.....	277,908	295	12,522	14,494	195,307	2,779,373
Port of New Westminster	459	379,639	10,155	15	3,413	5,085	340	2,414	401,520
Port of Nanaimo	2,501,589	245	3,095	.....	.....	.....	1,930	.....	2,506,859
Port of Vancouver	21,920	22,216	381,746	16,723	1,308	121,823	3,670	.....	569,406
Total	2,930,229	2,274,686	394,996	294,646	5,016	139,439	20,434	197,721	6,257,158

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

MONTEITH & MILLIGAN,

REAL ESTATE

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS

ACCOUNTANTS AND NOTARIES PUBLIC,

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an29

A STORY OF TWO ELEMENTS.

(Written for THE COLONIST.)

I've often heard my old friend, John Kurtz, tell the story in his own quiet way—how they fought the fire all that long December night, on the good steamer America. But I never knew the part he played, until a day or so ago. It was because John himself was the hero, I suppose, that he would never tell the whole.

The America was at the time—the latter part of December, 1862—on her way from San Francisco to New York, with five hundred or more passengers, and a million and a half in gold dust and bars on board. There were four of them—John, William (the only one that's left now), Frank Ferguson, and his brother Harry — strong, big-hearted, manly men, inured to hardships and privations, and happy and contented under any circumstances. They were sitting around the little cabin table, and the game of draw was becoming decidedly interesting. There was over $400, part of it in dust, in the pot, and William, who was dealing, had a jack full on deuces. John was smiling a contented smile; he had three aces in his hand; and Frank was also well satisfied. He held three kings. Harry thought it well to drop out, and Frank opened the pot and William called, intending to let John in. But John, with his three aces, raised the whole works, and—

A cry of amazement and terror from on deck!

"What's that?" was the involuntary exclamation of all.

"Sounds like a fire," ventured the dealer; and he made a move to get up from the table

"We'll have time to play the hand out, anyway," was John's characteristically cool observation, and the cards were again taken up.

But the commotion on deck increases, and the shrieks of the women mingle with the noise of hurrying feet.

"I'll just go up and see what it amounts to," suggests William, and the suggestion meets with no opposition.

Out in the quiet moonlight men are rushing to and fro; orders are given in low, hoarse tones, and the buckets are being passed along quickly and quietly.

Some of the crew had been stealing from the storeroom, and, their candle upsetting, the flame in an instant communicated with the spirits. The next minute, the room was in a blaze. Sternly the captain ordered those who were the cause of the catastrophe back into the burning room—their's was the fault and their's should be the dangerous work. The staterooms were robbed of their blankets, which, soaked in water, were piled upon the flames with the purpose of smothering them. Still it seemed that the Fire King was not to be vanquished; and a thrill of horror ran through even the stoutest-hearted men—for land was four hundred miles away, and the flames were gaining the mastery.

"There's fire in the second cabin, sir," whispers one of the men, and the captain's face pales for a moment, as he divides his forces for the attack.

Still the flames continue to spread, and as if by common impulse, twenty or more roughs of the mines make a rush for the boats, which have been got ready for the worst.

But the skipper anticipates their intention, and orders them back. "Better not try that," he says sternly, "if you do, there'll be some dead among you."

For a second the men fall back; and then, as one of their number mutters "I guess it's every man for himself, now," they again scramble madly towards the boats.

But by this time the quartette have left their game, and are by the captain's side. Their revolvers are out, and they have an unpleasantly business-like look.

"Don't do it," is John's advice, and the hammer of his weapon clicks the proper emphasis to his words.

Again the rabble stop, and seizing the opportunity, the brave man continues, "There's lots of women on this ship, and you know it. If anybody goes in the boats, they go first, d'ye hear. You fellows pile in and help the crew. We've got to save the ship. Don't stop to talk now—to work."

And he himself sets the example. All follow, and all are made use of. Five minutes—ten minutes—half an hour; the fire is still gaining. No, it is not spreading! The work goes on; no one thinks of pausing for an instant now. Lives are the stakes in the fearful game, and a moment lost means all lost. Slowly,—slowly, the fire is yielding; sullenly it acknowledges defeat. Two of the crew have fainted in the flames, and their lifeless bodies are somewhere behind that thick cloud of smoke into which the brave fire fighters dart with their blankets; and from which they emerge, gasping for breath.

Not for a second has John rested. Now, the peril past, he feels faint, and the captain takes him by the arm. "Come along, old fellow," he says, "the danger's over now. The ladies are serving coffee aft; come and get some. You need it."

Back they go, and soon the captain is introducing the hero of the night to a bright, blue-eyed little woman, who gives him a smile that is all sunshine, and holds out one pretty, white hand, while with the other she slips a lump of sugar into the smoking beverage. Then she clasps her hands behind her, and watches him drink, and thinks what a fine, manly fellow this is that the captain has just made her acquainted with—blackened and dirty and worn as he is.

"I tell you if it hadn't been for him, we'd all been out there taking a swim," says the captain, in a tone that is meant to be half-jocular. But his voice has more than a suspicion of a tremor in it, and he suddenly finds something that claims his attention out of the cabin window, for he gazes intently over the waste of waters.

But John does not hear or see him; Nature has asserted her rights, and he has fallen in a dead faint on the floor.

* * * * *

Again the deck of the good, old America—but the scene is changed. It is a pleasant summer afternoon, and the steamer is bound back to San Francisco. Two figures among the promenaders on deck seem strangely familiar. The man is John himself, and the lady—it looks like—why, of course it is—the dispenser of coffee on that awful night six months ago. They are talking about it, too, for he laughs lightly and says, "The idea—for me to faint; well, I must have looked ridiculous."

But his companion does not agree. She gives the arm she leans upon a tender squeeze, and whispers "Nothing of the sort, you dear old fellow. I loved you that very minute, though I didn't exactly know it—but, oh, you were a picture—blacker than any silhouette."

He laughs, too, and they stroll away, happy in each other and oblivious of everyone else.

C. H. GIBBONS.

FAIRLY CAUGHT.

A Reminiscence of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

(Written for THE COLONIST)

It was on the C. P. R. that I first met Jack Rivers. We had been travelling all that warm July day over the great Western prairies and I was longing for the much talked of mountains to appear. The prairies were a novelty at first to me, for I had emerged from the seclusion of boarding school to make this long promised journey with the most indulgent of fathers. My eyes were ever on the watch, and I rejected every tempting novel offered me, for I had heard much of the wonderful new railway, and had determined to see everything that was to be seen. By the afternoon, however, my enthusiasm was damped to no small degree. Papa had withdrawn to the "smoking room" to enjoy a "weed," and unfortunately my fellow passengers were all elderly, with the exception of a young married couple, who were too much absorbed in each other to take any notice of anyone else. A party of four old gentlemen were busy over a "rubber" behind me Opposite, a maiden lady of severe aspect was dozing over a book. The "turtle doves," as I called the happy couple, much to papa's amusement, were at the far end of the carriage, and I caught occasional glimpses of a tweed shoulder supporting a blonde head. Presently, just as I was about to indulge in a nap, we drew up at one of the little stations which occur at short intervals along the line. A small crowd had collected to watch the arrival and departure of the train, a proceeding which always seemed to attract people, though I could not imagine where they came from. In most cases two or three modest looking buildings composed the station. I turned to look out of the window, and at the same moment a tall young man hurried past. As he did so, I caught a glimpse of a handsome, sunburnt face beneath the brim of his hat. I decided he was a cowboy, by his costume, and wondered who he was as we once more moved on. What was he doing at this out of the way place? I began composing a letter home, in which good looking ranchers, etc., played no small part, when papa's voice roused me with a start, and to my astonishment I saw he was accompanied by the object of my thoughts. Before I had recovered from my surprise, I found myself shaking hands with the young man, who turned out to be the son of an old college chum of papa's.

"Fancy meeting young Rivers, here of all places," exclaimed the latter, whose kindly face was beaming with delight. "He will telly you all about the country, Nell."

I heard "young Rivers" murmur something about being "awfully pleased to meet you," and then he seated himself opposite me, while papa went away to finish his smoke.

"I have often heard my governor mention Colonel Moore," observed my companion; and then he went on to tell me in his pleasant, boyish way of his life in the North-West. He had come out from England three years previously to try his luck in the New World, and had since then been living on a "ranch" with some "other fellows." Before very long I came to the conclusion that young Rivers was one of the nicest people I had ever met. Most of the young men of my acquaintance who possessed any share of good looks were insufferably conceited and remarkably stupid to talk to. This one proved a charming exception, and we were soon on quite good terms. It is surprising how quickly a friendship can be struck up on a long railway journey, particularly when people are young, and discover that they have a number of ideas and tastes in common. Perhaps it was because I was a mere unsophisticated school girl, and had not yet acquired those airs and graces which distinguish modern young ladies. At any rate I was not slow to acknowledge to myself that he was a delightful companion, and that I should be really quite sorry to bid him farewell at Vancouver; for business connected with the ranch and those "other fellows" obliged him to remain there while we were to proceed at once to Victoria. I will not go so far as to say that I enjoyed the grand scenery we passed through, because there was some one young and good looking to point out the prettiest bits. But I will admit that one moonlight night when we were standing at the end of the car, I found myself wishing that the journey would prolong itself for two or three days. Mr. Rivers, I noticed, had become very quiet and appeared to be deep in thought. Perhaps, he was carried away by the beauty of our surroundings, which looked their best in the silver light. Or, perhaps he was thinking of somebody at home. Who can say? The next day we parted at Vancouver, and I crossed to Victoria, with the remembrance of a hearty handclasp and a wistful pair of blue eyes to carry away with me to England.

* * * * *

"There is a divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may."

Three years later I had passed through three seasons without "meeting my fate," as my sister Mabel somewhat sentimentally expressed it, and was convinced that I was cut out for an old maid. Three years is a long time in a girl's life, at least so it seemed to me. Since my return to England, my time had been chiefly occupied with a succession of festivities, which were beginning to pall somewhat. "Enough is as good as a feast," and I had certainly had more than my share of balls, hops, theatres, and gaieties of every description. We always spent Christmas at our country house in Sussex, and this year, as usual, a number of friends and cousins were our guests. Several children were among them, and on Christmas eve a juvenile party was given for their benefit. How well I remember that night. The excitement and delight of the little ones over the wonderful "tree" dear mother had prepared as a surprise, was infectious. Every one, old and young, took part in the general merriment, and gave themselves up to enjoyment. I found myself taking as much interest in the different games as a child of ten, instead of a young lady of twenty-one. Early in the evening, mother came and whispered that papa would not return from town till the 9:30 train. He had gone up in the morning on some mysterious business connected with the "tree," and had failed to return, as he had promised, in time for dinner. Presently a game of "blind man's buff" was proposed, and soon the room rang with merry shouts as first one and then another was caught. My turn soon came, and I was anxiously questioned as to whether I could see, when the handkerchief was tied over my eyes. I was then led to the centre of the room and left to my own devices. "Mind Nelly, you must guess whom you have caught before you take off the handkerchief," called somebody, and then I began moving cautiously forward, clutching wildly at the furniture; but all my attempts were in vain. I heard Mabel say "There's papa," and then a loud "Hush!" After some time vainly spent, I felt inclined to resign my position, but was advised to try again. So I made a rush forward, amid suppressed giggles, and to my delight actually did catch somebody by the arm. It was a man, and I instantly guessed it was my brother Frank; but was greeted with a chorus of "Noes." "Cousin Dick," I cried; and evoked a peal of laughter. "It's a tall person," I observed, drawing my hand along the coat sleeve I held firmly; "Papa," I added, struck by a brilliant inspiration, and tore the handkerchief from my eyes, and then uttered a cry of amazement as I looked into the laughing face of—Jack Rivers.

He told me all about it half an hour later in the conservatory. How he had "struck luck" out there in the West, and made up his mind to take his people by surprise and spend Christmas with them.

How, on arriving in London, he discovered they had gone abroad for the festive season, and then he had run across papa in the club.

"Of course I was only too glad to accept his invitation and come here," he added; and I listened to him as in a dream. I could not realize that what I had wished for so long had come to pass. We had met again.

"Do you remember that moonlight night by the Fraser?" he enquired. "Do you know that I am awfully pleased to meet you again?" he continued. As he spoke our eyes met and—well I know he meant it. I may as well add I quite like living on a ranch.

SYDNEY DALE.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department shows up very creditably for the past year, the total loss being put down at $10,970. To this sum the fire at the Arcade contributed largely, and during no other month in the year did the loss by fire reach any considerable sum. There were, in all, 57 alarms. The Fire Department has done good service since it became a salaried institution, in 1886, although much still remains to make it more effective. In the year just mentioned the loss by fire was $126,000, and since the losses have shown a steady decline, although the city has increased its boundaries immensely. The following figures will illustrate:

Year.	*Losses.*
1886	$126,000
1887	42,150
1888	16,530
1889	8,360
1890	10,795
1891	10,970

The alarms and fires during the year were as follows:

JANUARY.

Wednesday, 14—12:20 p. m., fire at residence of Onslow Newlings, east side Robert street; cause defective chimney: Loss $50, no insurance. Tuesday, 20—5 p. m., alarm from White House, Government street; cause, electric wire setting fire to awning: No loss. Monday, 26—4 p. m., no fire.

FEBRUARY.

Monday, 2—12:55 p. m., fire at Muirhead & Mann's mill, Constance street; cause, spontaneous combustion: Loss $ 00. Thursday 5—11 a. m., fire at residence on South Turner street, James Bay; cause, paper igniting from fire in stove: Loss $25, insured. Saturday, 7—11:20 p. m., fire at unoccupied building on north side Belcher street, house owned by P. Englehardt; cause, incendiary: Loss $10, insured. Sunday, 8—2:30, a. m., fire at Chinese wash house south side Humboldt street; cause, stove upsetting: Loss $50. Friday, 20—3 p. m., fire at room 12, Stronach's cabins, north side Herald street; cause, clothing falling on stove: Loss $10.

MARCH.

Monday, 9—8 a. m., burning 31 buildings on Market site, Cormorant and Fisgard streets: No loss. Wednesday, 18—11:30 p. m., no fire. Thursday, 19—8:15 a. m., chimney fire at residence of C. Guslean, Pandora street: No loss. Tuesday, 31—7:15 p. m., fire at Chinese tenement, Fisgard street; cause, lamp upsetting: No loss.

APRIL.

Saturday, 11—4:40 p. m. No fire. Saturday, 18—7:15 p. m. No fire. Saturday, 25—10:10 p. m., brush burning near Outer Wharf. No loss. Monday, 27—1 a. m., fire in Anderson's three-storey brick building, south side Johnson street; building occupied by J. Amersen, Shorey & Co. and Martin & Co.; cause unknown: Loss $2,500, insured.

MAY.

Sunday, 17—10:55 p. m., fire at Mrs. Howard's residence, north side Rae street; cause, sparks falling on roof: Loss $5. Friday, 22—7:15 p m., burning Chinese cabins: No loss. Saturday 23—11:55 p. m., fire at J. Rhode's building, east side Store street; cause, lamp upsetting: No loss. Monday, 25—11 p. m. No fire.

JUNE.

Tuesday, 2—8:15 a. m., fire in building leased by J. Phoenix, south side Chatham street; cause, wood falling from stove: Loss $250. Monday, 8—10:20 a. m., fire in asphalt vat; cause, tar igniting: No loss. Saturday, 13—5:45 a. m., fire in shed adjoining J. Elford's residence, Cadboro road; cause, straw igniting from hot ashes: No loss. Saturday, 20—10:30 p. m., fire in shed adjoining Capt. Devereau's residence, Bay street; cause, ashes: Loss $25.

JULY.

Telephone alarm, Saturday, 4—Grass fire at Beacon Hill: No loss. Telephone alarm, Tuesday, 7—7 p. m., fire in shed on Bridge street: No loss. Still alarm, 12 noon, 9—Tar igniting at new Market building: No loss. Saturday, 18—9 p. m. No fire. 4:20 p. m., 22nd—Smoke issuing from new bakery in Pandora street: No loss. Still alarm, 11:30 p. m.; fire at No. 118 Fort street: No loss; cause unknown. Tuesday, 28th—Fire in sample room, Clarence Hotel. No alarm. No loss. Thursday, 30th—5:15 p. m., fire at Delmonico Hotel; cause unknown: Loss $10. Still alarm, Friday, 31st—Grass fire; no loss.

AUGUST.

Saturday, August 1st—9:10 p. m., fire at S. Gray's mill, Chatham street; cause, wood igniting from furnace: Loss $15. Sunday, 2nd—2:30 a. m. No fire. 2:30 p. m., fire in alley between Vancouver Hotel and Co bert and Warner's store, Yates street; cause, throwing lighted cigar on rubbish. No alarm. No loss. Still alarm, Sunday, 2nd—4 p. m.; cause, gas escaping from T. W. Pierre's store Yates street. No loss. Telephone alarm, 4:30 p. m., grass fire near Provincial gaol. No loss. Fire at City Brewery, Fort street, Saturday 8th—1 a. m. No loss. Saturday, 8th—5:50 a. m., fire at Mrs. Marwick's residence, View street: cause unknown: Loss $700. Still alarm, Monday, 10th—5 p. m., fire in shed adjoining Philharmonic Hall, Fort street; cause, children upsetting lamp. No loss. Wednesday, 19th—8 p. m., fire in Sing Kee's cabin, Herald street; cause, Indian upsetting lamp. No loss. Friday, August 21st—11 p. m., fire in Indian cabin, Store Street; cause, drunken Indian woman upsetting lamp. Loss $10.

SEPTEMBER.

Still alarm, Tuesday, 1st—1:10 p. m., grass fire at Spring Ridge. No loss. Wednesday, 9th—9:15 p. m., fire on platform adjoining W. Powell's blacksmith shop, Broad street; cause, neglecting to extinguish fire used for setting tires. No loss. Still alarm, Tuesday, 15th—3:30 p. m., fire at Hip Lung's cabins, Cormorant street; cause, lighted match dropped on straw. No loss.

OCTOBER.

October 2nd—10 p. m., fire in cupola of Telephone office: cause, crossed wires. Loss $75. Friday, 9th—12:20 p. m., fire at Spencer's Arcade; cause, incendiarism. Loss $5,000 insured. Thursday, 15th—6:45 p. m., fire in tower of new R. C. Cathedral; cause, workmen leaving charcoal pot in tower without removing burning charcoal. No loss.

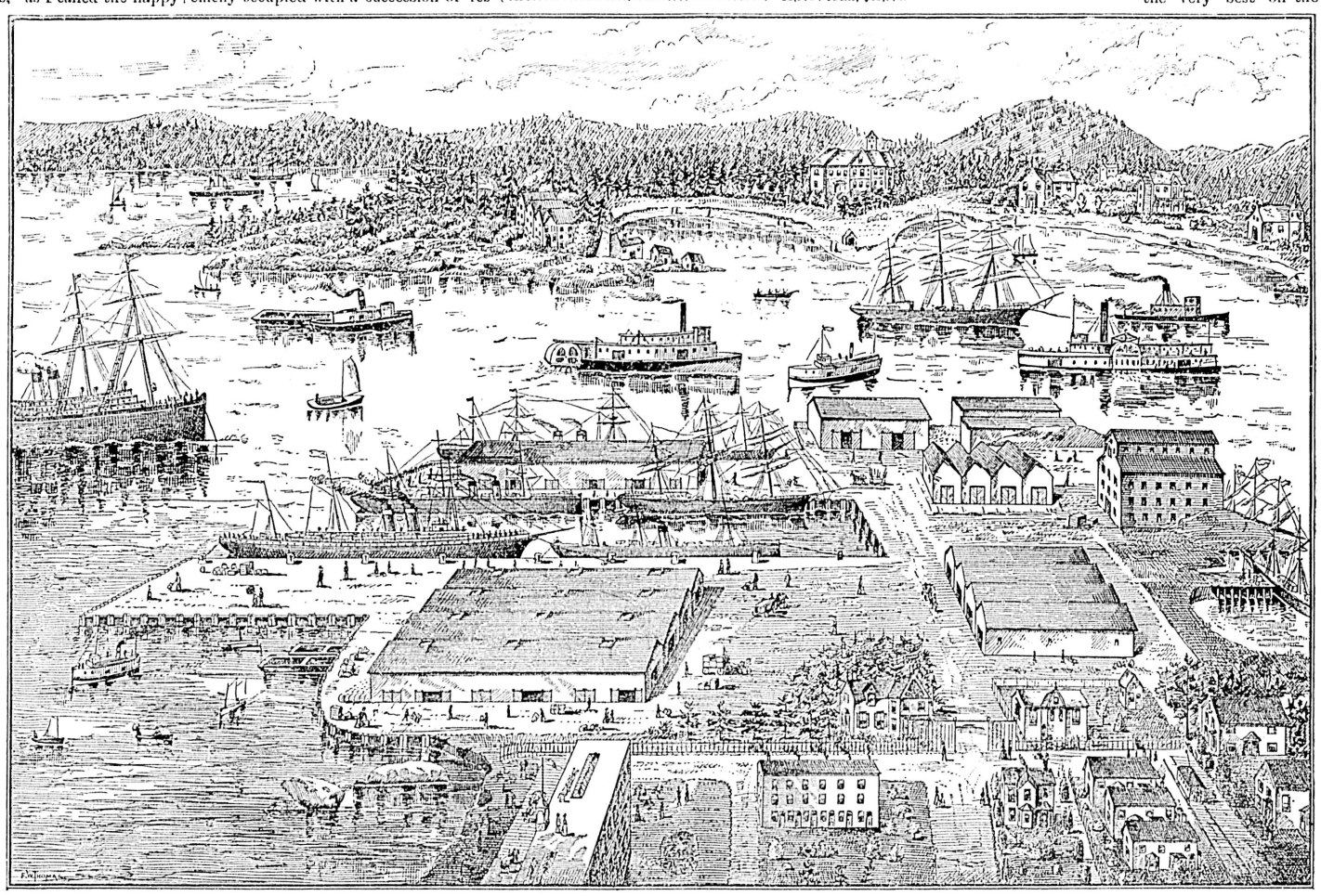
NOVEMBER.

Tuesday, 17th—3 p. m., fire in shed adjoining J. Gawley's residence, Kingston street, James Bay: cause, boy setting fire to hay. Loss $10.

DECEMBER.

Monday, 7th—5:30 p. m., fire at Woodbine Cottage, Esquimalt road. Loss $1,200, insured; cause of fire unknown. No alarm. Tuesday, 15th—2:30 a. m., fire in stable, Leighton road. Loss $125. No alarm. 15th, at 10:25 a. m., brush fire King's road. December 29th—2:50 a. m., fire in Chinese laundry, Pandora street; cause unknown. Loss $100.

The losses for the months are thus set out: January, $50; February, $595; March, no loss; April, $2,500; May, $5; June, $275; July, $10; August, $725; September, no loss; October, $5,075; November, $10; December, $1,725; total, $10,970.



R. P. RITHET & CO'S Ddocks AND WAREHOUSES, OUTER WHARF, (BIRD'S EYE VIEW.)

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Satisfactory Progress Made by the Royal City in 1891.

(Correspondence of THE COLONIST.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 31.—The year 1891 has been the most prosperous in the history of New Westminster, and its citizens are grateful that their city has shared in the general prosperity of the province and improved by it. The active transfer of real estate and its rapid increase in value, which made the year 1890 remarkable, was not continued in 1891; but the building up of the city was much more generally entered into in the latter year. The actual value of buildings erected during the year was $691,750—about $200,000 more than in any previous year of the city's history. A great improvement is noticeable in the class of buildings erected—a sure sign of the accumulation of wealth. In the matter of residential buildings a very large number of the better class have gone up, and the flimsy, "cheap and nasty" style, which predominated a few years ago, are disappearing from the architecture of New Westminster. Of the many fine brick and stone business blocks which have been erected during the year, those most worthy of mention are: Douglas-Elliott block, cost $70,000; Major Dupont's block, $60,000; Sir M. B. Begbie's block $45,000; Armstrong-English block, $40,000; Armstrong-Young block, $40,000. These will give an idea of the quality of the structures, and also of the confidence men of capital have in such investments here.

POPULATION.

If in the matter of population New Westminster felt that it was badly treated (along with Victoria) by the census takers, it has still the proud distinction of leading every other city in the Dominion in the matter of increase during the last decade. The Dominion statistician gives the increase at 342 per cent., but this is away below the mark. According to the census taken by the Williams Directory Co., the population is 10,800. These figures are about right. The population of the city has been growing every day during the year, both by natural increase and the large immigration which has been steadily pouring in. The development of the many industries, and the establishment of new ones, brought about a demand for labor which could only be fill ed from outside.

PUBLIC WORKS.

New Westminster has been engaged in many important undertakings during the year, and the sum of $355,000 has been spent on them. Ten miles of new streets have been opened and graded, and five miles of new sidewalks laid, besides which extensive improvements have been made on the older streets. The electric light system was got into good running order early in the year, the total cost of the works and outfit being about $100,000. The city is now lighted from one end to the other, as thoroughly as any on the coast. The corporation also supplies incandescent lamps to stores, dwellings, &c. from which an income is derived which practically pays for the cost of lighting the streets. The new ferry, built at a cost of $25,000, which gives a good service between Westminster and Surrey Municipality, was completed and commenced running last March.

The free library building, completed at a cost of $25,000, is another monument which will remain to mark the progress of 1891.

A bridge was built from the city to the head of Lulu Island, a portion of the island dyked, and a road three miles long built to connect with the roads of Richmond Municipality—all at a total cost of $65,000—was another forward move on the part of the city to hold and control the business of the farming community.

The water works, the most important, and expensive undertaking the city has yet grappled with, were commenced a few months ago, and when finished, next July, will have cost in the neighborhood of $380,000. The system is pronounced by several expert engineers to be one of the very best on the continent. The water is carried in steel pipes from Coquitlam Lake to a reservoir on the very highest point in the city, a distance of 13½ miles. The lake is 50 feet above the reservoir, and the reservoir 432 feet above the level of the river. This will give nearly 400 feet pressure on Columbia street, gradually lessening as the city runs back, till the streets in the immediate vicinity of the reservoir are furnished with a supply of 40 feet pressure. The city fire protection will be complete when the works are running. The distribution system extends to every street in the city. The pipes and other material were brought from Scotland in three ships.

In the matter of improving and beautifying the public parks and pleasure grounds, $20,000 has been spent during the year.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Comparisons are not always odius, that is, they are convenient when they do not tell a tale of decreasing prosperity. The following customs and other returns, compared with those of previous years give about the best possible index to the steady growth of the city and its business development:

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

Assessment	1888	$ 862,511 00
"	1889	2,540,245 00
"	1890	3,577,815 00
"	1891	5,287,520 00

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

1889.	
Value of Imports	$155,549
Duty collected	31,299
1890.	
Value of imports	$255,635
Duty collected	60,231
1891.	
Value of imports dutiable	$503,808 00
Value of imports free	175,765 00
Total	$678,573 00
Duty collected	156,359 66

SHIPPING.

Arrived.	No. of ships.	Tonnage.
Foreign	41	18,872
Coastwise	489	132,441
Total	530	151,313

Departed.	No. of ships.	Tonnage.
Foreign	41	16,830
Coastwise	490	136,721
Total	531	153,551

Last year the number of vessels amounted to 496. Over these figures the present are as great an increase as could be reasonably expected. The number of vessels employed in the coasting trade is 189, and their crews number 1,930 men.

POST OFFICE RETURNS.

1889.	
Stamps sold	$ 7,807
Money orders	4,131
1890.	
Stamps sold	$ 9,598
Money orders	5,039
1891.	
Stamps sold	$10,546
Money orders	5,726

ELECTRIC TRAMWAY.

The electric street railway was got into operation during the great annual exhibition celebration in the month of September, and has proved an unqualified success. Nearly three miles of line are at present operated, but the mileage will be largely increased during the coming year. The Westminster-Vancouver Tramway, which unites the two cities, has been running for three months, gives an excellent service and is popular with the travelling public. It was built and equipped at a cost of $250,000.

THE SALMON FISHERIES.

The most important of all to Westminster are the salmon fisheries. Good season or bad season, the money spent by the canners is necessarily great, and the greater share of the immense amount paid in wages finds its way into the tills of the Westminster merchants. The past season was "off" with the sockeye run, and the consequence was a much smaller pack than usual, but most of the packers made satisfactory profits. The salmon fisheries give employment to about 5,000 hands, whose wages amount to nearly $1,000,000. The capital invested in the industry is $1,250,000. The pack is estimated by cases; each case contains 48 one pound cans, and the pack by cans amounts to 8,775,000 lbs. Following was the pack of canneries for the season of 1891:

	CASES.
Ewen's Cannery	25,000
Garry Point Cannery	8,200
British American Cannery	5,000
Wellington Packing Company	7,300
Richmond Canning Company	13,000
Beaver Cannery	13,000
Brittania Cannery	6,600
Sea Island Cannery	11,500
Bon Accord Packing Co	8,800
British Columbia Packing Co	8 350
Canoe Pass Canning Co	4,150
Delta Canning Co	7,000
Phœnix Cannery	7,900
Harlock Packing Co	5,700
Laidlaw & Co., No. 1	7,000
Wadhams Cannery	11,800
Laidlaw & Co., No. 2	7,100
Lulu Island Cannery Co	11,000
Dumfries Cannery	5,000
Anniedale Cannery	200
Fraser River Canning Co (estimated)	9 000
Total	182 600

The export of fresh salmon is becoming an important industry in itself. Frozen salmon is shipped during seven months of the year to all the large cities in the east, the quantity for the season just closed having been 1,500,000 lbs. The first shipment of frozen salmon was made two weeks ago, when 40,000 lbs. were forwarded, via New York, to Hamburg, Germany.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The past year has been a busy one with the saw mills of the Royal City. The cut has been larger than ever, and the number of men employed considerably greater. The Royal City Mills cut 19,000,000 feet of lumber; 16,000,000 shingles; 4,000,000 laths; 200,000 pickets; 110,000 salmon boxes, etc. Their shipments of lumber to the eastern provinces amounted to 350 carloads. These mills employ 425 men, and paid in wages $320,000. The Brunette saw mills cut 14,000,000 feet of lumber; 7,000,000 shingles; 2,000,000 laths, and 100,000 salmon boxes. This mill gives employment to 200 men. The MacLaren-Ross mills, whose capacity is 300,000 feet daily, were only in operation a portion of the season. The Mechanics' mill and Galbraith's mill both made large cuts. The total cut of the Westminster mills is estimated at 60 000-000 feet. Six cargoes of lumber were shipped to foreign ports.

SHIP BUILDING.

Three firms of ship builders do a large and thriving business, and have been over run with work during the whole year. Thirteen steamers were launched from these yards, numerous small schooners, forty seal-hunters' boats, and a large number of smaller craft.

The foundries, machine shops, tanneries, cigar factories, furniture factories, brick yards and other industries, are all in a flourishing condition, and report a very satisfactory year's business. In general commercial circles, all the old houses are prospering, and the many new firms established are satisfied with their success. Taking the year 1891 as a whole, the Royal City has been greatly favored, and the outlook for 1892 is exceedingly bright.

CITY ASSESSMENT.

The following table shows the value of real estate, personal property and income assessed for the past ten years. When the new limits are taken over the assessment will be increased about $7,000,000:

Years.	*Real Estate.*	*Personal Property.*	*Taxable Income.*
		$3,250,000	$115,000
1881	$2,749,075	3,378,000	173,200
1882	2 869,675	3,260,000	148,000
1883	3,092,285	3,44 ,000	151,000
1884	3,101,860	3,415,000	151,000
1885	5,178,800	4,181,638	236,870
1886	5,644,110	4,425,511	279 000
1887	5,750,895	4,876,652	419,620
1888	5,758,445	5,097,258	461,900
1889	8 948,903	5,748,767	632,286
1890	9,367,600	6,376,830	619,200
1891	17,700,000	7,516,378	736,450

The exempted real estate as follows:

Church Property (buildings only)	$336,500
Dominion Government	152,625
Provincial Government	284,700
City of Victoria, real estate	472,585
Total	$1,246 410

THE SALMON PACK OF B. C.

The rapid advance made in the salmon packing industry will, perhaps, be best illustrated by the following table, giving the pack for each year since 1876:

Year.	*Cases.*
1876	9,847
1877	67 387
1878	115 001
1879	61,093
1880	61,819
1881	177,276
1882	255,661
1883	196,292
1884	141,24
1885	108,517
1886	161,264
1887	204,083
1888	184,040
1889	414,294
1890	409,464
1891	304,978

VICTORIA'S PROGRESS.

The Most Sanguine Expectations More than Realized in Every Particular.

The City Extending in Every Direction, and Increasing in Wealth and Population.

Over Two Million Dollars Spent on New Buildings During the Year.

The growth—the steady growth—of Victoria is almost phenomenal, and from what has been done, even during the past twelve months, there is no limit to her reasonable possibilities. A year ago to-day, THE COLONIST predicted that e'er 1891 was numbered with the past, the building record would be better by about $2,000,000. Many at that time were disposed to believe that the prospects were over-estimated, but the facts and figures published, this morning, will prove that the estimate was under, rather than over, the mark. A complete list of the new buildings erected during the past twelve months, in the old city limits, is appended, and a formidable array they make. Among them are some of the finest business and residential structures in the Dominion, while hundreds of others are in contemplation, and, as soon as the season opens up, operations will be commenced. Among those now under way, and bidding fair to completion, are the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, the new Driard hotel, the Dalby & Wilson block, the Kirk block, and scores of other extensive business places and private residences. Within the past year the Five Sisters' block, the Hotel Dallas, the Dominion hotel, Brackman & Ker's Mills, the Jewel Block, Turner's Block, Weiler's Factory, the Agricultural Hall, the Doane Block, the Public Market, and many other buildings, solid, imposing and commodious, have been raised to meet the growing requirements of Victoria; and more will follow.

Victoria has extended her boundaries very considerably within the past year. Victoria West, a town in itself, has come into the parental household, as have also the outlying districts, Fernwood, Gonzales Farm and the Hillside Farm. These additions alone will, it is calculated, enhance the annual assessment of the city by about $7,000,000. In almost every direction, good substantial buildings are being run up, and with commendable rapidity the old ones—wooden shanties, which have outlived their usefulness—are being razed to the ground to give place to more sightly and modern structures.

A.

Allsop & Mason—Three storey brick store—Cor. Government and Yates streets ..... $ 10,000
Allson & Mason—Two storey brick store—Broad street 9,000
Aden, D. W.—One and a half storey residence—Ontario street 1,500
Aden, D. W.—One storey residence—Simcoe street 800
Adams, Frederick—One storey stable South road 300
Amorser, George—One and a half storey residence—Vining and Stanley streets 800

B.

Booth, Mrs.—Stable—Mears street 250
Bayne, R. R.—Two storey residences—Quadra and Chatham streets 7,500
Brown, P. R.—One storey residence—Ascot street 500
Burroughs—One storey residence—Montreal street 800
Beaven, Mrs.—Two storey residence Simcoe street 3,500
Blackburn—One storey residence—Fernwood road 1,500
Booth Saul—One and a half storey residence—Quadra and Johnson streets 1,500
Bowman—One storey stable—View street 300
Bornwick, R.—Cellar and area—Yates street 3,000
Blair—Two storey store—Michigan and Menzies streets 1,200
Black, A. G.—Two storey residence—Superior street 4,500
Bechtel, Andrew—One storey residence—Frederick street 1,500
Begbie, Sir M. B.—One storey residence, Clarke and Taunton streets 1,200
Bossi, C.—Three storey store—Blanchard and Pandora streets 1,200
Barbour—One storey residence—Oswego and Niagara streets 1,000
Brackman & Ker—Flour mill—Rithet's Wharf 20,000
Bowker—Stables—Kane street 150
Bond, Willis—One storey residence—View street 500
Baker, I.—One storey residence—Pandora street 4,000
Betchel, A. J.—One storey residence—Bridge street 1,000
Beaumont, W.—One storey store—Government and Bay streets 600
Boscowitz, Jos.—New wharf—Belleville street 1,000
Butler, Captain—One storey cottage—David street 200
Butler, Captain—One storey residence Beckley Farm 1,000
Beswick, A.—Two residences—North Park street 5,000
Baker, James—Two storey residence—North Chatham street 4,000
Blackburn, James—One storey residence—Alfred street 1,000
Blackburn, James—Two storey residence—Bodwell street 1,500
Brown, P. R.—One storey residence—Vining street 800
Blackwood, Mrs. S.—One storey residence—Third street 1,500
Bartlett, Jackson—One storey residence—Edmonton street 300
Burt, W. A.—One and a half storey residence—Rithet street 1,500
Ballentyne, D.—Two storey residences Rithet street 1,500
Browne, M. C.—Two storey cigar factory—North Park street 1,500

C.

Carpenter, Erie—Odd Fellows' Hall—Fernwood road 1,300
C. P. N. Co.—Waiting room—Wharf 3,000
Carlaw, Mrs.—One storey residence—North Park street 900
Cameron, John—One storey residence—Spring Ridge 1,000
Cullin, William—Two storey residence Princes street 1,400
Cullin, W. H.—Two storey residence Princes street 1,400
Cridge, Mrs.—One storey residence—Toronto street 1,000
Crompton, F.—Two storey residence—Turner and Niagara streets 1,800
Cooley, Henry—Two story residence—Beckley Farm 3,250
Cameron, D.—One storey residence—Beckley Farm 1,800
Claxton, F. J.—One and a half storey residence—Fernwood road 600
Claxton, F. J.—One storey residence—Fernwood road 1,200
Church, J. E.—Residence—Cadboro Bay road 1,800
Carpenter, James—Cabins—Store street 1,500
Campbell, F.—Cabins—Chatham street 2,100
Carr, Peter—One story residence—Collinson street 850
Carter, T. W.—Two story residence—Herald street 3,000
City—Market place—Cormorant street 55,000
Can. Pac. L. & M. Co.—Warehouses—Cormorant street 25,000
Collins, Mrs.—Two storey house—Quadra street 3,000
Can. Pac. L. & M. Co.—Additions to drug store—Telegraph street 400
Carson—Two storey residence—Lydia street 2,000
Cridge, Mrs.—Two storey residence—Simcoe street 1,800
Cameron, D.—One storey residence—St. Lawrence street 900
Campbell, D.—Two storey residence—St. Lawrence street 2,000
Courtney H.—One storey residence—Harrison street 1,500
Cameron Alex.—Three storey hotel—Bridge and Work streets 9,000
Clarke, W. J.—One and a half storey residence—Henry street 2,400
Caton, J. A. T.—One storey residence—Michigan street 1,600
Carson, W. G.—One and a half storey residence—Henry street 500
Campbell, D. C.—Two storey residence—Henry street 1,200
Carlyon, W. R.—Two storey factory—David street 1,500
Crimp, J. L.—Two storey residence—Yates street 2,500
Croft, Wm.—Addition to residence—Blanchard street 500
Campbell, Daniel—Two storey residence—North Park street 2,000
Carlyon, W. R.—Two storey residence—Third street 1,000

D.

Dowley, W. C.—Two storey residence—Pandora street 2,000
Deacon—Two storey residence—Wallace street 900
Drake—One storey residence—Humboldt street 1,500
Dow, Geo. A.—One and a half storey residence—Toronto street 1,200
Dorman—Additions to residence—Superior street 1,000
Dwyer, J.—One and a half storey residence—Cormorant street 1,500
Doane Miss—Two storey stores—Douglas street 10,000
Derrinberger, Mrs.—One and half storey residence—Yates street 2,500
Dean John—Carpenter's shop—Government and Princess streets 500
Dalby, John—Two storey residence—North Chatham street 3,000
Dakers, Mrs.—One storey residence—Sixth street 600

E.

Elford & Smith—Two-storey residence, Third street 2,600
Ellis, W. H.—One storey residence, Sixth street 600
Ellis, W. H.—One-storey residence, Sixth street 1,000
Ellis, W. H.—One-storey residence, Sixth street 500
Elford, Robt.—Two storey residence, Fernwood Road 2,400
Eckersley, Jas.—Two-storey residence, Fernwood Road 1,400
Escalet, E.—One and a half-storey residence, Frederick street 2,000
Escalet, E.—One-and-a-half-storey residence, Cook street 1,200
Eli, Robert—One-storey residence, Fairfield Road 600
Elliott—One-storey residence, Fairfield Road 800
English, R.—One-storey residence, N. Pandora street 2,000
Ellis, W. H.—One storey residence, Sixth street 800

F.

Farrington, C.—One and one half story residence, Centre street 1,000
Finlayson, R.—Additions, Douglas st. 1,500
Fullerton, W. F.—One story residence, Clarke and Pembroke 900
Feltoe, A. S.—Additions, Croft 500
Fuller,—Two storey residence, Croft st. 1,000
Farrington, C.—Two storey store, North and Ridge 1,200
Farrington, C.—Two storey residence, North and Ridge 3,000
Farrington, C.—One-and-a half storey residence, Centre road 1,600
Finlayson, Mrs. S.—Two storey residence, Third street 1,300

G.

Geardes, J. H.—Two storey residence, Fredereck street 2,000
Gray, Andrew—One storey residence, Putnam street 1,600
Gibbord, S.—One and-a-half storey residence, North road 800
Graham, Mrs.—One story residence, Fernwood road 900
Graham, Mrs.—Two story residence, Fernwood road 1,200
Grant, J. R.—One story residence, Third street 1,600
Gounason Bros.—Wharf and factory, Orchard street 5,000
Gribble Henry—addition to residence, Pioneer street 500
Grant, J. A.—Two story residence, Rithet street 3,500
Greenhalgh, John—Two story residence, Dallas road 1,800
Government, Provincial—museum, Government Grounds 2,500
Gosnell Joseph—Two story residence, Fisgard street 4,500
Grant, J. A.—Two story residence, Rithet street 1,800
Gillchrist, F.—One and one half story residence, Third street 1,200
Garland, F. W.—One story residence, Fernwood road 900
Garnham, Margaret—One story residence, Carr and Toronto 1,800
Greenwood,—Two story residence, Bellort street 5,300
Grant, John A.—One story residence, Harrison street 800
Grant W.—Wharf and sheds, Work street 2,000

H.

Hart, M.—two storey cabins, Fisguard street 2,800
Harris, D. R.—four storey stores, etc., Government and Fort streets 105,000
Humphries, Mrs.—Three storey stores, etc., Yates street 12,000
Hart, M.—two storey residences, Fisgard street 8,000
Herberger, A.—one and a half storey residence, Victoria Crescent 1,200
Hartnell, J.—one and a half storey residence, Yates street 1,550
Heisterman, H. F.—alteration to residence, Douglas street 2,670
Hart, W.—two storey stores, Herald st.
Hart, W.—two storey residences, Herald street 6,700
Hancock, A.—one storey residence, San Juan Avenue 800
Harrison, J. B.—one and a half storey residence, Kingston street 2,600
Hartnagle—one storey residence, San Juan Avenue 1,600
Hall, Dr. Ernest—two story residence and stable, Fort street and Fernwood road 5,800
Hobbs, Sarah—one storey residence, Johnson street 1,000
Hobbs, Sarah—one and a half storey residence, Johnson street 3,100
Hall, F. J.—two storey residence, North Park street 4,000
Hall, Mrs. Louis—two storey residence, Yates street and Fernwood road 4,000
Hodgson, H.—Two story residence, W. Pembroke street and Fernwood road 3,000
Holness, James—One and one half story residence, South Chatham street 2,000
Hanson, P.—One story residence Fourth street 1,500

I.

Imbert, C. A.—Two story residence, Michigan street 1,500

J.

Jardine, John—Two story residence, Avelon and Phoenix 4,000
Johnson, Walker & Fleet—Two story office, etc 950
Jelf, Thomas—One story residence, Cedar Hill road 1,500
Jespon, H.—One story residence, McClure street and Victoria crescent 750
Jewell, Henry—Four storey hotel and stores, Douglas and Yates streets 70,000
Jensen—Three storey hotel and stores, Dallas Road 38,000
Jackson, P.—Two storey residence, Avelon Road 2,900
Jenkins, J.—One storey residence, View Street 9,500
Jacobson, Victor—One-and-a-half storey residence—Rock Bay and John St. 5,500
Jacobson, Victor—Two storey residence John Street 4,000
James, Mrs.—One-and-a-half storey residence, Green Street 1,100

K.

Kirk, Mrs. F.—Two storey stores, Douglas Street 15,600
Kay, J.—Two storey residence, Menzies and Niagara Streets 2,600
Kerr, J. R.—Two storey residence, North Pandora Street 7,000
Kermode, E.—Two storey residence, Henry Street 2,700
King, S. E.—Two storey bakery Chambers Street 1,350

L.

Lenevue Estate—cabins, Chatham street 950
Lawson, Alex—cabins, Humbolt and McClure streets 2,100
Lang, Wm.—residence, Avelon street 2,100
Lewis Lewis—three storey stores, Yates street 6,500
Lange, Mrs.—three storey stores, Douglas street 14,000
Lee Chong and Lee Yan Yow—three stores, Pandora, Government and Cormorant streets 14,500
Langley, Mrs.—two storey residence, Beckley street 2,600
Lawrence, J. A.—two storey residence, Parry street 2,000
Lester, Peter—two storey residence and store, McClure street 2,600
Leigh Bros.—additions to sawmill, &c., Pleasant street 4,000
Lenevue Estate—two storey warehouse, Langley street 8,000
Lehman, S. and D.—two storey residence, Chambers street 2,600
Lehman, S. and D.—two storey residence, Chambers street 3,300
Lussi, John—one storey residence, Vining street 1,800
Lewis, E. A.—two storey residence, Bay street 2,600
Levy, Emanuel—Two storey residence, Pembroke Street 3,100

M

Mitten, Ellen—Two storey residence, Fernwood Road 1,600
McAllster, John—One-and-a-half storey residence, Vining street 700
Muriset, Rose—One-and-a-half storey residence, Market and First streets 1,700
Maynard, Jos.—One storey residence, Hill street 1,200
McKenzie—One-and-a-half storey residence, Fourth street 1,300
Medrick, John—cabins, Pembroke St. 1,760
Munroe, Geo.—Two storey residence, Carr street 4,100
Muirhead & Mann—Drying Kiln, Constance street 1,365
McTeigh—One storey residence, Chatham street 900
McIntosh, J.—Two storey residence, Labouchere street 4,000
Maidment, F.—One-and-a-half storey residence, Labouchere street 1,750
Munday, H. E.—Two storey cabins, McClure street 2,920
McCaskil, A.—Two storey residence, Parry street 4,000
McIntosh, W. R.—One storey residence, San Juan street 1,800
McLaughlin Carriage factory, Yates street 1,500
Maynard, R.—Cabins, Pandora avenue 560
Mowatt Estate—Cabins, Pandora avenue
Milne, A. R.—Three storey stores, Johnson street 12,000
McCandless—Three storey stores, Johnson street 10,000
Munday, H. E.—Two storey residence, Michigan street 2,000
McConnell, Mrs.—Two storey residence, Michigan street 2,250
McCullock, Wm.—Two storey residence, Superior street 4,000
Muriset, C.—One storey residence, Menzies street 2,100
Newburn, W. B. C.—One storey residence, Niagara street 656
McGraw, F.—One storey residence, Niagara street 2,000
Maidment, Miss F.—One and a half storey residence, Coburg & Oswego sts 1,300
McCabe—Two storey residence, Simcoe st 4,300
Marsden, Chas.—two storey residence, St. James and Rendal streets 2,670
Myers, Capt.—One storey residence, Dallas road 3,100
Prior, Mrs. E. G.—one storey residence, Fourth street 800
Prior, Mrs. E. G.—two storey residence Michigan street 2,000

Q.

Quinlan, Dr.—two storey residence, Michigan street 5,000
Quadra, J.—two storey residence, Belleville street 1,400

R.

Rockett, Wm.—two storey residence, Johnson street 3,000
Ross, W. M.—one storey residence, Harrison street 1,000
Ritter, Robt.—one storey barn, Frederick street 300
Ritter, Robt.—one and a half storey residence, Frederick street 1,600
Rithet, R. P. & Co.—shed on Outer wharf 5,000
Rithet, R. P. & Co.—wharves 10,000
Rowbotham & Dickenson—two storey store, Pandora street 3,000
Russell, R. J.—two storey store, Pandora street 4,000
Redon & Hartnagle—six storey hotel, Bread and View street 120,000
Robertson, Capt.—two storey residence, Niagara and Rendal street 2,000
Russell, J. W.—one storey residence, Harrison street 800
Ross, W. M.—one storey residence, Harrison street 1,000
Ross, W. M.—one storey residence, Harrison street 800
Rollins, F.—One-and-a-half storey residence, Harrison Street 1,200
Reddick, Wm.—One-and-a half storey residence, S. Pandora street 1,300
Riddell, D. H.—One storey residence, Second street 2,000

S.

Shaw, T. A.—One storey residence, Fort and Yates streets 2,100
Stronach, A.—Cabins, Herald street 900
Sehl, Jacob—Drying kiln, Belville st. 1,500
Stevens, W. J.—Additions to residence, John street 650
Sherk, Jacob—One-and-a-half storey residence, Rock Bay avenue 1,600
Sherk, Jacob—One-and-a-half storey residence, Rock Bay avenue 3,100
Scarf, Oscar—One storey residence, Henry street 2,100
Stember, L.—Addition to residence, Blanchard street 200
Suben, N.—Two storey residence, Frederick street 5,300
Shields, M. A.—One storey residence, Alfred street 1,000
Spencer, D.—Addition to residence, Bellville street and Birdcage walk 3,100
Steele, Peter—Two storey residence, Beacon Hill 3,100
St James School, St. James street 2,800

V.

Victoria Lawn Tennis Club—New court, Belcher street 1,200
Vigelius, Mrs. L.—Two storey residences, Cook street 4,600
Vigelius, Mrs. L.—Residences, Cook street 2,400
Vigelius, Mrs. L.—Residence, Cook st. 900
Vigelius, Mrs. L.—Residence, Cook st. 900
Victoria City—Wood and lime shed, Yates street 1,300
Vermouth, John—One storey residence, S. Pandora street 1,990
Victoria City—Addition to ward school 4,000

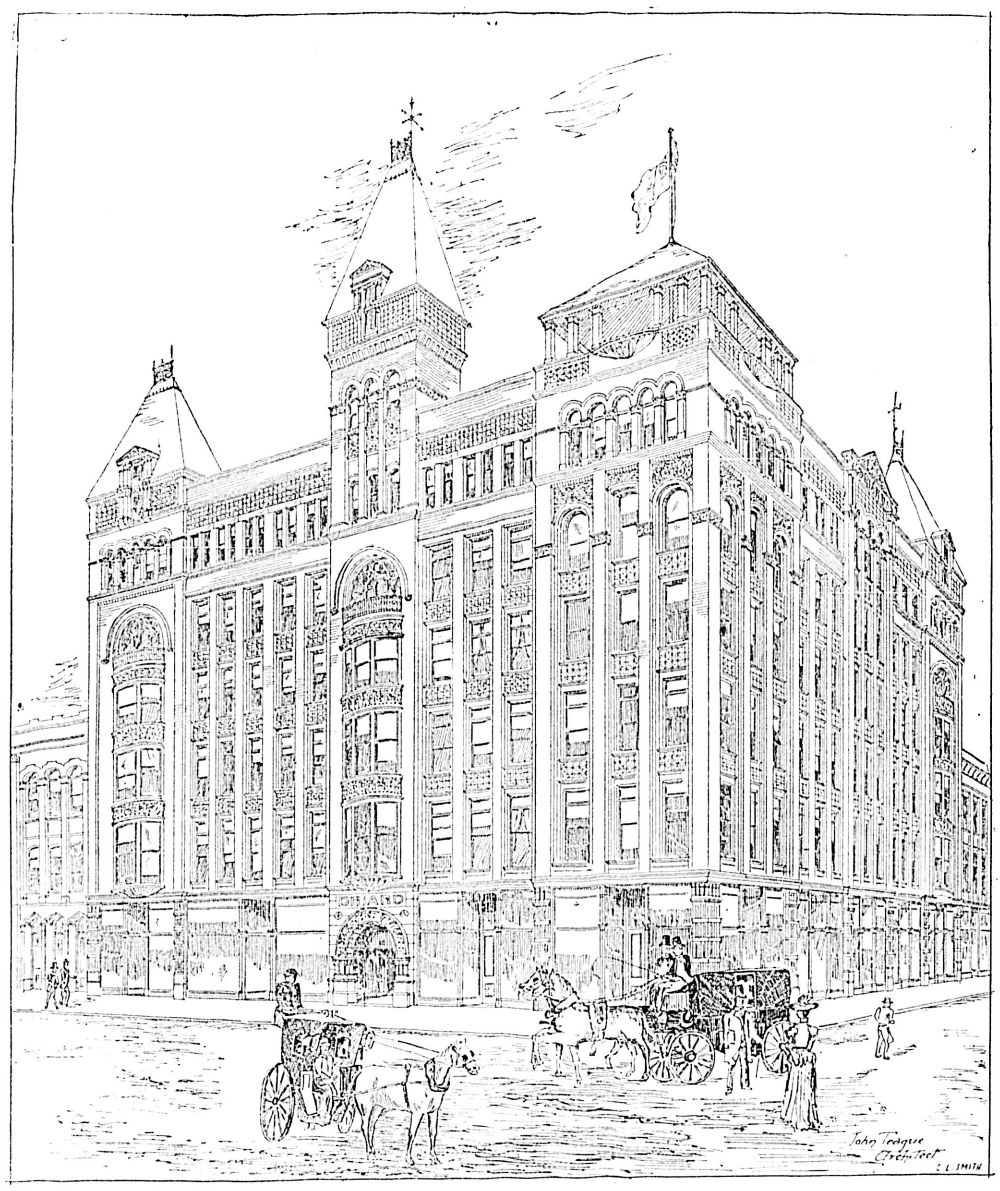
W.

Walters, Wm.—Two storey residences, Cook street 6,000
Wills, Frank—Two storey residences, Cook street 1,600
Weiler, John—Three storey furniture factory, Humboldt street 12,000
Walter, John—Two store residences, Quebec street 9,000
Waitt—Additions to residences, Quadra and Frederick streets 260
Wilson, Peter—One storey residences, Lamton road 3,200
Wood—One storey residence, St. Louis street 3,300
Walker—One storey residence, San Juan avenue 1,600
Wheeler, W. H.—One and a half storey residence and one one storey residence, St. Louis street 2,000
Williams, Samuel—Barn, Bridge st. 950
Whittaker, S.—One storey barn, Alfred street 2,000
Williams, Ed.—One storey barn, Second street 1,800
Wilson, P.—One storey barns 4,100
Wilson & Dalby—Three stores, Johnson and Government streets 40,000

Y

Young Bartlett—One storey residences, Kingston street 2,000
Young Bartlett—One and one-half storey residences, Superior st. 3,100

The above list includes only the buildings erected in the old city limits, and is furnished by Assessor Northcott. His valuations may be taken as being accurate. Within the annexed district during the past year fully $400,000 of new buildings have been erected. The list does not include contracts which were let in the latter part of last year, but on which work to the extent of $250,000 has been done during the present year. This would bring the total building carried on in Victoria during 1891 to over two millions of dollars. Besides this there have been many costly residences built on the Esquimalt, Craigflower, Saanich and Gorge roads, exceeding $200,000 in value.



THE DRIARD HOUSE (REDON & HARTNAGLE, PROPS.)

McDonald, Mrs. Kate—two storey residence 2,000
Munday, H. E.—One and a half storey residence, Niagara street 4,000
Newburn, W. B. C.—Two story residence, Niagara street 4,000
McTavish, Mrs G. A.—One and a half storey residence, Niagara street 4,590
Maynard, J.—Two storey store, Pandora street 9,000
Marwick, Mary—One storey residence, View street 1,000
McKeown, Angus—Two storey residence, Yates st. and Fernwood Rd. 6,600
McDonald, H. H.—Two storey residence, W. Pandora street 4,000
Munsie, W.—One storey resicence, Pandora and Vancouver streets 8,000
McLachlan, D.—One storey residence, Frederick street 1,300
Moir, Alexander—One and a half storey residence, Henry street 1,118
McCandless, A.—Two storey residence, Queens Avenue 2,600
McCormack C.—One storey residence, South Road 650

N.

Noble, Wilson—Two story residence, Croft street 2,100
Nicholls, Major—One storey residence, San Juan Avenue 4,000
Noble, Walter—two story residence, Oswego street 2,000
Nicholls & Hartnagle—one storey residence, Oswego and Niagara street 900

O.

On Hing—two stores, Fisguard street 10,500
Owens, W. G.—one and a half storey residence North Park street 2,000

P.

Pennock, W. H.—one storey residence Superior street 900
Powell, Geo.—one storey residence, Lewis street 2,000
Pelletier, J. P.—two storey residence Herald street 6,100
Prescott, Chas.—one storey residence, San Juan street 1,600
Phillips, Alex.—two storey stores, Yates street 5,300
Prout, Wm.—two storey residence, Superior street 5,000
Powell & Co.—three storey store, Government street 9,000
Piere, J. T.—two storey store, Douglas street 10,000
Porter, James—sawmill, wharf, &c., David street 4,000
Porter, Arthur—engine house, Store street 1,300
Paterson, R.—one and a half storey residence, Henry street 1,600
Pierre, John—one storey residence, N. Chatham street 1,300
Palmer, Thos.—one and a half storey residence, Market street 1,300
Smith, Henry—One-and-a-half story residence, Niagara street 1,300
Shotbolt, Thomas—Two storey residence Yates street 4,100
Switzer—One storey residence, Pandora avenue 2,000
St. John's Church—additions to, Douglas and Fisguard streets 630
Standford, J. L.—Two storey residence, Michigan street 6,000
Smythe, Mrs.—Two storey residence, Superior street 2,400
Styles, S. T.—Two storey residence, Amelia street 2,400
Saben, Napoleon—Two storey residence and store, Fredrick and Cook Sts. 2,400
Stewart, One storey residence, San Juan avenue 1,300
Stinson, Wm.—One storey residence, St. James street 1,800
Spring, Capt.—Two storey residence, Kingston street 5,300
Smith, Alex.—One storey residence, Michigan street 1,100
Sinclair, R.—One storey residence, St. Lawrence street 1,000
Sayward—Two storey residence, Moss and Belcher streets 20,000
Sayvea, John—One-storey store, W. Chathem 530
Scott, Adam—One-storey residence, Vining street 2,000
Strong, Mr.—One-storey residence, Sixth street 1,300
Strong, Mr.—One-storey residence, South Road 3,200

T.

Taylor, D.—Two-storey residence, Kingston street 2,600
Tiarks, J. G.—Two-storey residence, South Turner street 3,200
Tiarks, J. G.—Two-storey residence, Boyd and Sylvia streets 2,600
Trustees of Methodist Church—Church, Gorge Road 26,600
Trounce, Thos.—Two-storey residences, Menzies street 10,000
Trounce, Thos.—Two-storey store, Menzies and Michigan streets 2,650
Turner, Mrs. John—Three-storey stores, Broad street 8,100
Tiark, J. G.—Two storey stores, Boydstafford avenue 4,200
Trimmens, L. B.—2 storey residence, Boyd and Sylvia streets 4,100
Tiarks, J. G.—Two-storey residence, Menzies street 4,900
Emily, Thomas—Two-storey residence, Menzies street 2,400
Thom T. Fraser—one storey residence Cornwall st eet 1,600
Taylor, John—one storey residence, Cornwall street 500
Taylor, John—two storey residence, Government street 4,000
Taylor Mill Co.—sawmill, &c, Government street 4,000
Tramway Co.—shed, Constance street 1,300

The A B C of Business

A—Attention to your wants.
B—Below others in Expenses and Prices.
C—Captivating your Attention and selling you

Fancy Cups and Saucers,
Tea and Dinner Sets.
And all Kinds of Crockery,

Lamps, etc., at prices to please.

THANKS FOR THE PAST

Call and Examine at 76 Douglas St.

HY. JEWELL, Jewell Block, Corner Yates.
de22-1m

HENRY FRY, Jr.

CIVIL ENGINEER,

Provincial Land Surveyor

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

DUNCAN'S STATION, E. & N. R'Y.
(COWICHAN DISTRICT.)

Complete Plans of the District can be seen; and intending purchasers of

Agricultural Lands or Town Lots

—IN—

DUNCAN'S, MACPHERSON'S, KOKSILAH OR CHEMAINUS

will receive full information by calling at the office, corner of Government and Craig Streets, Duncan's, where a full list of desirable properties can be seen.
Loans negotiated and insurance effected.
no28 6m

"Victoria - Illustrated."

Many Full Page Engravings of Local Scenery, Buildings, etc.; Ninety-six Pages, handsomely bound in Cloth; Eighty-three Pages Illustrated.

AN ELEGANT HOLIDAY SOUVENIR

to send to your friends in the East or in Europe. You can please them and do good to Victoria. There is nothing in the market that at all approaches it. It should be on the table of every householder in Victoria.

—TO BE HAD AT—

THE COLONIST OFFICE,

—AND AT—

M. W. WAITT & CO'S.

PRICE - - ONE DOLLAR PER COPY

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... £600,000, $3,000,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... (With power to increase.) £220,000, $1,100,000.

BRANCHES:

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
VANCOUVER, "
NEW WESTMINSTER, "
NANAIMO, "
KAMLOOPS, "
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
PORTLAND, OREGON.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.
TACOMA, "

HEAD OFFICE: - - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches; Canadian Bank of Commerce and Branches; Imperial Bank of Canada and Branches; Commercial Bank of Manitoba; and Bank of Nova Scotia.
UNITED STATES—Agents, Bank of Montreal, New York; Bank of Montreal, Chicago.

VICTORIA BRANCH, - Government Street, Corner Fort.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Telegraphic transfers and remittances to and from all points can be made through this Bank at current rates. Collections carefully attended to. Bullion purchased, and every description of Banking Business transacted.

A BRANCH OF THIS BANK WILL BE OPENED IN

THE KOOTENAY LAKE DISTRICT

(NELSON, B. C.) AS SOON AS THE SEASON OPENS IN THE SPRING OF 1892.

VICTORIA, B. C., 10th Dec., 1891. de10

WM. C. WARD,
Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established in 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL, (all paid up) $12,000,000
RESERVE FUND 6,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS 506,371

SIR DONALD A. SMITH, President.
HON. GEO. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President.
E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Victoria Branch: Corner Bastion and Government Streets.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world, and Telegraphic Transfers made. Collections made at all accessible points at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Gold Dust and Bullion purchased.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $4 and upwards received and Interest allowed at the highest current rates.

OTHER BRANCHES:

London, Eng., New York, Chicago, and in the principal cities in the Dominion of Canada.

CORRESPONDENTS—Principal Banks in all the leading cities of the world.

NELSON, KOOTENAY DISTRICT, B. C.

A branch at this point is being established, and will open for business early in the Spring of 1892.

A. J. C. GALLETLY,
Manager.

ap8

BRITISH - COLUMBIA

CORPORATION, LT'D.

CAPITAL, - - $1,500,000.

Advance Money on Mortgage, Buy and Sell Debentures and other Securities, act as Executors and Trustees, and generally as a Financial Corporation.

INTEREST - ALLOWED - ON - DEPOSITS

Robert Ward & Co., Managers and Agents,

de12-1m 76 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

DR. W. BREDEMEYER,
MINING ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT
ASSAYER AND SURVEYOR.

Thirty years' experience, having a first class Laboratory's outfit, is open for engagement in his profession. Ready to go at once "anywhere."
no6-15t

NOTTINGHAM MEAT MARKET
34 Government Street,

Will be re-opened on Monday, Nov. 30th. All former patrons and the public in general are invited to call, or to send their orders and they will be promptly delivered.
no28

1892.

The many large advert'sements,
That crowd the COLONIST,—
The sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks,
That fill our hearts with bliss,—
The grand display of pretty goods,
Shop window: at their best,—
The school books scattered everywhere,
With little minds at rest,—
The 'lectioneering speeches,
At City Council session,
Their very guarded queries,
Exemplary discretion,—
The pleasant smiles of would-be Mayors,
Their winning, happy ways,
Their fine concern in our affairs,
Their very gracious prai-e,—
The Aldermanic candidates
Declaring they'll "not (0 stand,"—
Are a few of the things reminding us
The New Year is at hand.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Carpets.

Largest stock of carpets in the city, at Spencer's Arcade. Estimates given. *

"ILLUSTRATED VICTORIA." Buy it and send one to your friends.

The Pythian Ball.

The annual ball of the Knights of Pythias will be held in this City on the 19th of February, the 20th anniversary of the order. The ball committee hold their first meeting on Monday.

Reception.

The united temperance societies of the city will hold a reception in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, Broad street, to-day, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., to which all young men are cordially invited.

Money to Loan.

In amounts from $500 to $10,000; must be first-class security.

YOUNG & BARTLETT,
tf. 9 Trounce Ave.

Alberni

Will be the next jump in values. Acreage adjoining the Anderson Reserve. Particulars on application.

CRANE, MCGREGOR & BOGGS,
tf 30 Broad street.

Must Close Sundays.

The new liquor law, compelling the closing of hotels and saloons on Sunday, comes into operation with the new year, to-day, and the police are already making preparations for its enforcement.

A Sick Horse.

A man named Butler furnished the only item of police business of any importance, yesterday morning. He was charged with keeping a horse afflicted with glanders, and the case was of necessity adjourned for eight days, owing to the non-attendance of a necessary witness—a veterinary surgeon.

"ILLUSTRATED VICTORIA." Buy it and send one to your friends.

Imperial Theatre.

In spite of the bad weather last night, the Imperial Theatre was comfortably filled to witness the performance of "The Octoroon." The performance was all that could be desired, and the players were often applauded. To-day being New Year's day, a grand matinee will be given, and "The Octoroon" will be again presented. It will also be on again this evening.

International Football.

The Seattle Association Football Club will meet the Albions, of this city, in a game at the Caledonian Grounds, to-morrow afternoon, having missed the boat, yesterday, and consequently lost the opportunity of playing, as arranged, on New Year's Day. The home club has arranged to play the following team: Raynes, goal; Buller and Howard, backs; Perkins, Drake and Fowkes, half-backs; Selkirk, Spring, Goward, Martin and Allen, forwards; Clifton and Arrowsmith, reserves.

England vs. Colonies.

An interesting game of Rugby will be played at Beacon Hill this afternoon at 3 o'clock, between a team representing England, and one representing the Colonies. The following are the teams: England—Messrs. Roberts, Hugonin, Backie, Townsend, Martin Haynes, Cuppage, Maurice, Billinghurst, Fraser, Earsman, Arnfelt, Armit, Blandy and Bullen. Colonies—Ward, Combe, Kenning, Miller, Barnard Fletcher, Brimstone, Langley, McConnan, Hibben, Barker, Dewar, Lowe, Trail and Pargrin. England will play in white Jerseys and the Colonies in the Victoria colors, yellow and black. All players are requested to be on the field early, as the game will commence sharp on 3 o'clock.

English silverware in great variety at Kingham & Minor, 49 Government St. *

Christmas Over.

Christmas is over, with all its merriment; but yet the festive season is not over. Until people begin to talk of turning over the "new leaf," at the new year, festivities will continue. In years gone by the turnover of the new leaf was a complete turning over, and if a housewife was not satisfied with her butcher, her baker or her grocer, she made a change with the new year. Henry Saunders, of Johnson street, the Victoria grocer, will not miss a customer whose name appears on the books, simply because he has given them entire satisfaction during the past twelve months. He will, however, have several new customers, for after all, people are more practical than sentimental, and where they get value for their money they will go In this particular, Mr. Saunders can claim a clear record, otherwise he would not have built up the reputation he enjoys. Those who are unfortunate enough not to have enjoyed his Christmas fare will do well to begin the New Year a-right, and patronize his goods. *

Put It Down.

Put what down? Why, Jackson & Mylius address. 76 Government street. That is the place to buy your Xmas gifts. *

Alberni

Will be the next jump in values. Acreage adjoining the Anderson Reserve. Particulars on application.

CRANE, MCGREGOR & BOGGS,
tf 30 Broad street.

"ILLUSTRATED VICTORIA." Buy it and send one to your friends.

A New Year's Ceremony.

At 12 o'clock last night the doors of the James Bay Athletic Association's club house were closed to the members, the receipts having during the past few months been found much less than the expenaitures.

The White House.

Kid gloves, handkerchiefs, embroidered and plain, in real lace, silk and linen; fans, umbrellas in real silver mounts, furs, etc., etc., very suitable for Xmas gifts. Just received.

w-s-su H. YOUNG & Co.

A Trifle Mixed.

The Yosemite from the Mainland last evening brought as cargo one carload of whiskey, one of hams and bacon, one of lard, one of refrigerators, one of general merchandise and one of hides, besides 2,400 boxes of Japanese oranges, which came by the Empress of India.

An Important Point Settled.

For the past week several ladies and gentlemen have been travelling through British Columbia and elsewhere, and were nearly giving up in despair, when they reached Kingham & Minor's, where they found the most elaborate tea sets and English novelties, and where they could get manufactured just what they wanted. You furnish the idea, we do the rest; prices reasonable, 49 Government street.

Football.

The Y.M.C.A juniors and the Sunflower football clubs will play a return game of Rugby football at Beacon Hill to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, sharp. The Y. M. C. A. fifteen is: Wriglesworth, full back; E. Bradley, Peden and A. Smith, three-quarter backs; Moore and Anderson, half backs; W. Stephens, P. Bradley, McCulloch, Carter, Knight, Fraser, Humphreys, Huxtable and Boyd, forwards. The members of the Y.M.C.A. team are requested to turn out to practice this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

A Growing Business.

Messrs. George Powell & Co. are now finishing up the heaviest Christmas trade that they have enjoyed during the seven or eight years that they have been in business in this city. Their new and handsome store, into which they moved, several weeks ago, is thronged daily, and the amount of business disposed of, in very short order, is surprising. The new building in which the firm is now at home, adjoins that of the Brackman and Ker Milling Co., on Government street, and the four floors are called into use by the requirements of the business. The floor surface amounts to 10,800 square feet, and the building and stock have a value little below $50,000.

The Post Office.

As an index to the commercial growth of the city, the post office returns are always reliable. Taken in this way, these returns are highly creditable to Victoria. The annual income at the city office, for the past ten years, shows a steady increase, as follows:

1881	$9,528
1882	10,30[illegible]
1883	13,250
1884	16,790
1885	20,727
1886	22,352
1887	23,756
1888	25,319
1889	28,019
1890	30,999
1891	33,500

Customs for December.

The Customs Returns for the month of December are briefly as follows:

Duties Collected	$ 73,693.27
Other Revenues	11,145.62
	$ 84,748 89
December, 1890	66,013.03
Increase	$ 18,735.86
IMPORTS.	
Dutiable	$ 195,624.00
Free	102 437.00
Total	$ 298,061.00
EXPORTS.	
Goods, produce of Canada	$ 109,049 00
" not " " "	13,501.00
	$ 122,550.00

Gazette Announcements.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments: Charles E. Hope, of Vancouver, to be a notary public in and for the province of British Columbia, and William J. Davis, Thomas Grafton and Wade H. Beach, Esquires, to be fence viewers in and for Bowen Island, in the Westminster district.

Under the provisions of sub-section 10 of section 6 of the Public School Act, 1891, and with the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, as expressed by an Order in Council dated the 31st day of December, instant, the Council of Public Instruction has cancelled the first class, grade A, certificate of qualification to teach in the public schools of the province, held by Mr. John P. McLeod.

Russell, McDonald & Co's

Regular Annual Dry Goods Sale, commences this day. ja1-1t

Smooth Blarney.

If you want one of Jackson's Irish Tweed Suits, call soon, or the Blarneys will all be gone. *

Nearly All Sold.

Those wanting a barrel of choice Eastern apples should call early, as there are only a few left. tf B. GORDON.

Reduction in Milk.

Owing to the high price of milk, ask your grocer for Highland Brand Evaporated Cream and dilute to taste. It makes a delicious, rich cream for half the price of ordinary cow's cream. *

The Burning Question.

What are you going to give Harry for Xmas.

Oh! I have bought him a fine diamond stud from Jackson & Mylius, 76 Government street. *

Happy New Year.

After the constant rush and wearing labor of a busy holiday season, Mr. Henry Saunders, the leading grocer, wishes one and all of his patrons a prosperous and happy New Year. *

Removed to the Hospital.

The unfortunate man Hannan, who attempted to commit suicide early Wednesday morning, was yesterday removed to the Jubilee hospital, his case demanding the very possible care. His condition was little changed last evening, and his chances of recovery are very doubtful.

December's Report.

During the month of December, the city librarian, Dr. McGregor, reports the issue of 2 850 volumes, 1,206 to ladies, and 1,644 to gentlemen. The highest number of borrowers in any one day was 216, and the average number 112. A total number of 87 new cards were issued during the month—31 to ladies and 56 to gentlemen.

The best way to advertise your goods is to show them at Xmas time. Weiler Bros. to do this in grand style.

Before purchasing Xmas presents examine Kingham & Minor's stock. No trouble to show goods. 49 Government street. *

Carpenters' Convivial.

The first annual dinner of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society of Victoria was held in the New York Hotel, last night, and proved to be a great success. Twelve months ago the Victoria branch of this world-known society was established, and since that date its growth has been as steady as its usefulness has been recognized. There are at present on its roll some fifty members, of whom any society might well be proud. Mr. J. Holmes, of Nanaimo, the senior member present of the Amalgamated Society, presided, and was ably supported by all in attendance. A few welcome visitors swelled the gathering, and the proceedings throughout were of the happiest character. "The Society," "The Visitors," and "The City Contractors" were in turn toasted, as was also the "Press." Mr. Dean responded for the contractors, and complimented the members upon the success of the year, foreshadowing for the next twelve months a busy time. Songs, speeches, recitations, and convivial chat all tended to make the meeting a pleasant one, coupled, of course, with the excellent dinner provided by mine hostess—Mrs. Johnson. It was served up in the best style of the New York, and all who know what that means will understand the appetising effect it must have produced. The Amalgamated Carpenters greeted one another with New Year's greetings ere the proceedings were brought to a close.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME.

Annual Celebration and Christmas Tree — Interesting Proceedings.

The Christmas celebration of the inmates of the Protestant Orphans' Home took place on Wednesday night, and, as usual, the children, over whom Mrs. Walker exercises such motherly care, were full of health and spirits, and, besides, were scrupulously clean, neat and well-behaved.

Right Rev. Bishop Cridge presided, and among others present in the large playroom were: Dr. Milne, M.P.P.; Mr. N. Shakespeare, Mr. James Hutcheson, Mr. John Russell, etc., besides members of the ladies' committee and other friends. A large and well laden Christmas tree occupied one corner of the apartment, which was otherwise made to present its most attractive appearance.

Mrs. Kent performed the pleasing duty of distributing the prizes and presents, the chairman accompanying their presentation with some very happy remarks of congratulation. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Hutchinson, Russell and Dr. Milne, Mrs. Walker being warmly congratulated on the appearance and health of her charge, and the general conduct of the Home. Mr. Russell made a holiday gift of 50c. to each child. The evening's entertainment was closed by the pupils singing a number of very pretty carols under the direction of the Misses Walker.

How They Will Talk.

Mrs. Connoisseur—Who is the leading jeweller here?

Mr. Goodtaste—Why! without a doubt, Jackson & Mylius, 76 Government street. *

SPENCER'S ARCADE.

NEW IMPORTATIONS FOR XMAS.

21 CASES JUST ARRIVED.

2 CASES Sachet Sets in art silk satin, new and beautiful goods for presents.

5 CASES Leather and Plush goods, new designs in Jewel Cases and Work Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Dressing Cases, Music Cases, etc.

1 CASE Special Novelties in high art goods, suitable for presents for ladies.

2 CASES Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Drawn Linen and Hand Embroidered Drawn Silk, Gauze Silk; special novelties for Christmas.

1 CASE Drawn Linen and Hem Stitched Embroidered Pillow Shams, Pillow Cases, Toilet Covers, Napkins and other new goods not imported before.

2 CASES Down Cushions in high art coverings.

1 CASE Photo Frames, Hand Mirrors, Whisk Holders, and other fancy articles.

1 CASE Kid Gloves. The Marguerite 4 and 6 Button, and Evening Gloves, the largest stock in the City.

1 CASE Choice Finishes in Ladies' and Gents' Silk Umbrellas in Tower Twill and Special Durable Silks.

1 CASE New Furs, Storm Collars and Muffs in all the leading furs; Few Cloth Capes and Long Jackets.

3 CASES Carpet Sweepers, the "Superior," finished expressly for the Arcade, in six different styles, for Xmas presents.

The Bronze goods in figures, Jugs, Vases and Ornaments will be cleared out at 50 per cent. reduction—a rare chance.

DAVID SPENCER, Proprietor.

JUST ARRIVED FOR CHRISTMAS

Handsome line of Fancy Chairs,
Ladies' Cabinets and Writing Desks,
Reed & Rattan Chairs, Bamboo Easels.

Immense assortment of FANCY GOODS to choose from at

THE SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE COMPANY,

66 TO 68 GOVERNMENT STREET. se6

EVER EXTENDING.

The Tramway People Constantly Improving Their System.

Many important improvements have been made during 1891 in every department of the National Electric Tramway and Lighting company's system—the power house has been several times enlarged, and new and special machinery of the most modern type added; new car sheds have been built and new cars placed on the rails almost every month.

During the year a branch has been run from the Fort street line to Oak Bay beach, track-laying for 7,920 feet being necessitated, and cars on this branch have been constantly operated ever since. The Fort street line proper has been extended 3,900 feet, to the Driving Park and Agricultural Hall, and the Douglas street line has been pushed forward 3,700 feet further, to Tolmie avenue. A new district has also been opened up by the Spring Ridge and Pandora Avenue cars, which are largely patronized, and which run over 6,000 feet of track, called into service only a few days ago. The additions to the rolling stock during the year consist of five first class motor and two trail cars, several of the former being, without doubt, equal to the finest of the much-talked-of Fifth Avenue cars of New York city.

The double tracking of the line in the heart of the city and the completion of the line to Beacon Hill are among the numerous new departures on the cards for this year; the company are alive, and do not intend to let any one walk who prefer to ride, and has a nickel in his pocket.

The Latest in Jewelry.

Davidson Bros. have just opened out a magnificent stock of diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc., in their new store, in the Five Sisters' Block. Don't fail to inspect it. de8-1m

Choicest selection of silverware in the city. Kingham & Minor, 49 Government street. *

Ladies are saying O'Kell & Morris' Jams are excellent.

THE CANADA
Machinery and Supply Co
BRANTFORD, ONT.
ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS and MACHINISTS
Dealers in New and Second Hand
MACHINERY AND MILL SUPPLIES.
jly3-6m

WINNING NUMBERS
—IN—
RUSSELL, McDONALD & CO'S
ANNUAL DRAWING.

2064	3240	693	1807	2841
3165	2201	378	3558	1935
2863	2661	1287	3128	1424
1951	932	386	3132	1602
968	2468	2705	1210	176
39	2653	3910	3823	3044
1751	3405	371	3119	498
1648	3003	141	1988	1405
3286	817	164	2846	3651
1375	11	2056	288	754

se17-d&w-1w

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

HEISTERMAN & CO.,

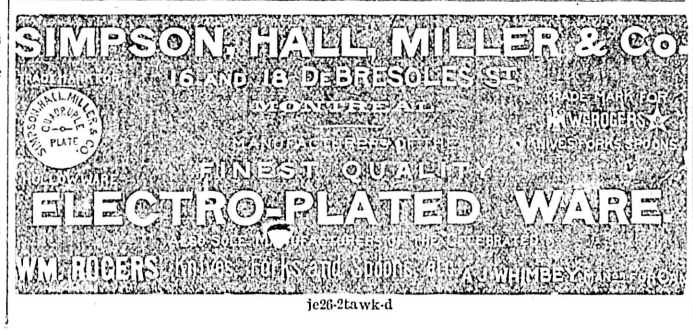
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

will remove on December 31st instant, to their new and commodious offices,

NO. 75 GOVERNMENT STREET,

(Next door to Waitt's Bookstore)

COME AND SEE US JANUARY 1ST, 1892. fy15



je26-2tawk-d

WANTS.

WANTED—Situation as waitress and chamber-maid by a respectable young girl; excellent references. Address care of Thompson & Caldwell, cor. View and Quadra streets, city. de31 3t

WANTED—A situation as cook in gentleman's family, by Englishwoman. Soups, entrees, etc. Apply 56 Chatham St. de21-3t

WANTED—By a respectable, well educated man, a situation; age 30, life-long total abstainer, highest possible character and references, business experience, not afraid of work. "Z," Colonist office. de30-3t

WANTED—Accounts to collect, books to post, etc. E. Welch, 10 Bank of B. C. Building. de30-1m

WANTED—Lady roomers, with board if desired; desirable rooms; 100 Douglas street, up stairs 2t

TO LET—Cottage, 6 rooms, good location, 3 years lease; no restrictions; will rent furnished or unfurnished. Particulars at 100 Douglas street, up stairs. 2t

WANTED—A Nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. Keefer, Pemberton Road. de30 6t

WANTED—A situation as second cook at hotel or camp. Advertiser has had considerable experience in his work and can give an employer thorough satisfaction. Address "D. K." Colonist office. de29-6t

WANTED—General Servant in small family; must be able to cook. Apply 252 Yates street. de29-6t

WANTED—At Mme. Loraine's Dressmaking School ten bright, intelligent girls with an eye for dressmaking; $6 to $12 per week after a few instructions. Apply Room 8, corner Yates and Douglas, over Cochrane & Munn's. de17-1m

WANTED.

A TEACHER for South Comox School, for ensuing term. Address, stating age and qualifications, &c., to S. J. Cliffe, Secretary of Trustees, South Comox School. de15

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET—Four rooms, suitable for housekeeping for small family (unfurnished), with water and coal shed; $8 per month. Apply 52 Quadra street. de29 6t

For sale, Counter and some other office furniture, at W. H. Mason's, cor. Broad St. and Trounce Ave. de24-6t

FOR SALE—4 roomed house and lot, 50x133, on Third Street. Price $1,400; $600 cash. Apply to P. McDonald, Tobacconist, 50 Yates Street. de18

TO LET—A lady can take into a comfortable home, a limited number of boarders; bath room. Terms moderate. Corner North Park and Quadra St. de1-1m

FOR RENT—Two 6 room Houses on car line, James Bay; one $15 and one $16 per month. Young & Bartlett, No. 9 Trounce Ave. de4-tf

NICE HOME—House and land to rent low, near the city. A good and paying business might be established. Address Mr. Robinson, post office, Victoria. de2

FOR SALE—A good business. For particulars apply to W. R. Clarke, Auctioneer. no20

TO LET—House and 1 1-5 acres of land on Gorge Road, fronting on the Arm. Seven rooms and bath room. Hot and cold water laid on. Stable for horse and cow; and servant's room, etc. In addition to water from city mains, there are two wells of water on the premises. Twenty minutes walk from tramway. Apply to E. M. Johnson, corner Government and Broughton Streets. au11

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at from $6 monthly, or by the day or week, next door to Fullerton's Boot Store, 103 Government Street. de7

LEASE and good-will of first-class private boarding house; centrally situated, with extensive grounds; 27 rooms; a good reason for selling. Apply to CRANE, MCGREGOR & BOGGS, 39 Broad St. Oct 12

FOR SALE—Six roomed cottage, stable, etc. Front and rear entrance; one or two lots. Apply Crane, McGregor & Boggs. Oct. 12.

TO LET—Nine roomed house, large lot, convenient to a good tenant. $25 per month. Apply Crane, McGregor & Boggs. Oct. 12.

FOR SALE—Beautiful residence lot, 60x135, Belcher Avenue, head of Fort street, $650. CRANE, MCGREGOR & BOGGS. Oct 12

FOR SALE.—17½ acres, with running stream of water, 4 miles from post office, $3,250.—Crane, McGregor & Boggs. Oct 13

FOR SALE.—One Water Front Lot on Oak Bay. A beauty. Apply Crane, McGregor & Boggs. Oct 13.

FOR SALE—We have three bargains that we would like to show you this week. No. 1, an 8-room house, large lot, nice trees, etc., electric bells, hot and cold water, etc., price $2,900, $700 cash, balance 3 years at 8 per cent. No. 2, two lots close to tramway, inside city limits, $275 each. No. 3 calls for $3,500, and we will prove that you can clear 150 per cent. in the next two years. Crane, McGregor & Boggs. oct4

LAND FURNISHED HOUSE
FOR SALE. TO LET.

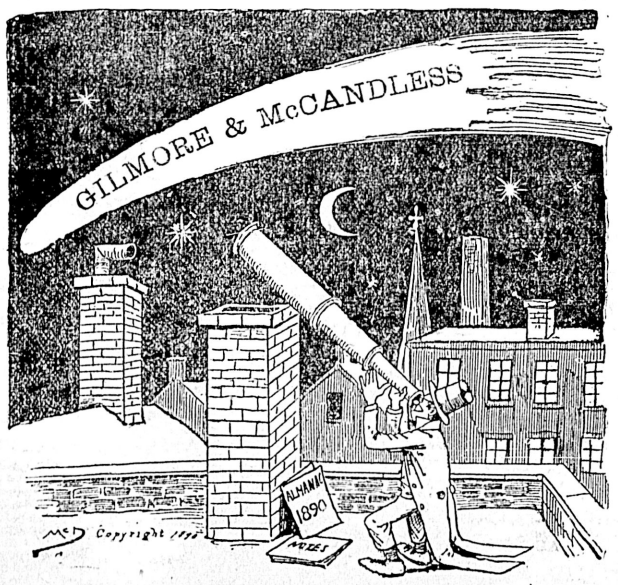
FOR SALE OR TO RENT — The most desirable property known as "Garbally," comprising three acres of cleared land with charming and valuable water frontage on the Victoria Arm, suitable for residential or business purposes. A commodious cottage, with outhouses, ornamental shrubbery, etc., can be rented.

TO LET—A well furnished seven roomed house, beautifully situated, on Belleville Street, James Bay. Water frontage. For terms apply to JOHN J. AUSTIN, Real Estate Agent, 63 Government Street, Victoria. no6

TO BE LET OR SOLD
HOUSE—9 ROOMS,

Hard finished, with stables, etc., close to station on E & N. Ry., post office, &c., or will be sold together with good farm of about 200 acres. Good sporting locality. Apply by letter to

S. ASPLAND,
de10-1m 10 South Turner St., Victoria.



A STRANGE DISCOVERY.

(Special by Atlantic Cable.)

DECEMBER 25.—An extraordinary astronomical discovery has just shocked the scientific world. Last night Prof. Seefar caught sight of a comet of the first magnitude. As its brilliant tail flashed through the heavens, the Professor, to his profound astonishment, found that the name of GILMORE & McCANDLESS was inscribed in fiery letters, together with a full list of their latest styles in CLOTHING. Almost as wonderful as the celebrated display itself was the remarkably low prices at which the goods were offered.

E POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Royal Commission Sits for the nd Time—The Attorney-General's Opinion of the Press.

Subjected to a Long Cross-Examination—Several Interesting Points Brought Out.

Royal Commission, sitting on the t of Police Magistrate Belyea in the abduction case, was resumed yesterorning before Mr. Justice Crease. re the case was started for the day rdship said:

le I don't generally read the newscontaining reports of cases under my ction, I glanced over the report of us proceedings in this case in yesterorning's COLONIST. I saw at the f the report something that compels justice to Mr. Belyea, to ask for the tion of all the depositions in the case before Mr. Belyea in the police court. at the last sitting that it would not cessary to have these but I have d my opinion. They must be pro-

Davie then got into the witness box as sworn. He said:

that your Lordship has mentioned wspapers I would like to say that the of these proceedings that was printed COLONIST yesterday morning was an distortion of facts. It contained statethroughout that were never uttered ppressed a good many things that It was a vile distortion. They put into my mouth that I never said, and ed a great deal that never took place

Taylor—I could'nt see it. I may say, Lordship, that the report referred to brought to my notice as a distortion. l it through carefully, and I venture that the reporter did'nt put a word t what was said in this room. It me as being an accurate report. Of e it was not to be expected that every should have been reported.

Davie—It was a vile distortion.

, Taylor—I don't think so.

Court—I am an old newspaper man f, gentlemen, and I was able to gather ntents of the report referred to by a e down the columns. I must confess I was surprised to find that in a short time as was at his disposal, porter was able to give what seemed to be so accurate and complete a review proceedings. From a casual glance, t say I thought it extremely accurate.

Davie—Yes, the documentary part, ubt. I don't dispute that.

Court—Anyhow, Mr. Attorney, I propose to take into my consideration ing but the notes of the official re-. I think you know that. I don't it any part of the duty of a judge to pt in any way to suppress one side or ther of any question that comes before

Attorney-General then made his tary statement in the following words: gust May came to me on Friday, the of September. He told me that his hter, a child under sixteen years of was being detained here by the Frieds, had taken her from her home in Seatalso that the Frieds were living in oria. I at once wrote a note and told o take it to the chief of police, and that roper place in which to lay a complaint he police court. Much to my surprise, en told me that he had already been to olice court and seen the police magis, who met him with a demand for $20 e anything could be done for him. I an appointment with May to come to ttorney-General's office the next day, p.m., and I at once sent one of the ncial constables with a note requesting Belyea to meet me there also. I took k with me for the purpose of taking orthand what transpired. The same was also a typewriter. When May there I reduced his statement to ng, in the form of a declaration. A of it is now before the Commission. gave me the particulars himself, which fully extracted from him. Presently Belyea came over into my room, where were present May, the reporter and lf. I read to Mr. Belyea May's declar , which at that time was neither l nor sworn to. After I had read it, Belyea proceeded to make a statement. he had proceeded a little the shorthand reporter passed a note saying that he was e to follow him, as he spoke too ly. I made a short memorandum myat the time, of what Mr. Belyea told I produce the document. Of course d a great deal more than that. After ing to Mr. Belyea, and when he had handed the draft of the written deion to the clerk at my side, telling him ke some copies immediately. There o typewriter available in my office, e stenographer went to town, and y afterwards handed me the copies. took May to Mr. Shotbolt, J P., and d the document over to May very lly, and explained it. He was very cular in doing it himself. May swore e truth of its contents, at the same laying an information against Fried is wife for abduction. I may as well in here that it is a criminal offence to girl under sixteen years of age out of arents' possession, and to detain her st her parents' will. On Monday, the f September, I caused the following to be sent to Mr. Belyea:

VICTORIA, B.C., Sept. 7, 1891.

Belyea, Police Magistrate, City.

—I beg to enclose copy of the declaration gust May, which I read to you in the Attorney-General's office on Saturday last, when ed the substance of the matter to be upon Mr. May laying his case before you ice Magistrate you could do nothing for out that for a fee of twenty dollars you , as his legal adviser, apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, which e you considered to be the proper one in se, in view of the girl being under the age ears, that you had not advised Fried in at er, but that he had taken the advice of s. Eberts & Taylor; that you had not, as by Mr. May, informed him that his had been to your office, and that the way May would not pay the twenty dollars as that you and your partner would not him a guarantee of success.

ve to inform you that it is my intention her by the facts of this case before His the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and also lay before the Government any other rs which you may wish to urge in relation statements contained in the enclosed ation.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
THEODORE DAVIE, A.G.

reply to this, next day, I got the following letter:

September 9th, 1891.

Theo. Davie, Q. C., Attorney-General, y:

—Yours of yesterday, enclosing declaraof August May, received and contents I take this opportunity to say, pending proceedings now before me in the police I do not think it advisable that I should any reply to the declaration at present, but as soon as the proceedings referred to are closed I shall make a full reply.

Your obedient servant,
A. L. BELYEA.

Subsequently, on the 9th of September, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Belyea's partner, handed me the declaration of Mr. Belyea, which is now before the Court, and in which he gives his version of the matter. That was accompanied by an affidavit of H. Sheppard and Francis B. Gregory. It is not usual to keep draft documents, but occasionally you do see them lying about, and I was under the impression that I must have the draft of this one of August May. I looked for it in my department, but unfortunately I have not been able to find it. There was about this time a complaint against the official magistrate of Vancouver, in which I made a preliminary investigation, laying both matters before the Executive. Subsequently Mr. Belyea in his letter of 8th September, speaks of pending proceedings in the Police Court. Those were the hearing of the abduction case against the Frieds which he dismissed, giving a written reason of which there was a copy. I don't know how it was given to me.

Mr. Belyea—Oh yes, you do. You sent a shorthand reporter up to take a note of the proceedings, and I gave him the original documents to copy.

Mr. Davie—It might have been taken by a shorthand reporter. I didn't send anyone up there, though.

Mr. Belyea—Indeed you did. He said that you did, anyhow.

The copy of Mr. Belyea's judgment was then read by Mr. Davie, who, after finishing it, went on:

It was very likely that a reporter was sent up by the Department to get the judgment; I didn't send anybody. After this judgment was given, a fresh information was laid before another magistrate against both the Frieds. They were arrested, and immediately upon their arrest, the girl was also found, with the result that she was restored to her father and mother, who took her away. Both Fried and his wife were committed for trial. When the assizes came on I didn't think it in the interests of justice to bring the girl over here and expose her conduct in the assize courts. I consequently laid no indictment before the grand jury in the case. When Mr. Belyea wrote to me, asking that May be produced for cross-examination before the Commission, I sent the Chief of Police over to Seattle to find him and bring him over. May is a German, rather excitable, who speaks very imperfect English. It was a very easy matter for Mr. Taylor to confuse him. He speaks altogether in a different way when one is alone with him talking to him quietly. That is my statement. It is all I have to say.

Mr. Taylor then started to cross-examine the Attorney-General, whose answers, brought out by the former, were as follows:

Several specific charges were laid in the case of Mr. Halbock, the Vancouver magistrate. No specific charge was laid before me in Mr. Belyea's case. I proceeded against both. I got the Commission to enquire into Mr. Belyea's conduct. The executive took that course. Under my advice I suppose. I brought it to the notice of the executive.

Mr. Taylor—What is your opinion of this charge against Mr. Belyea?

Mr. Davie—Well, I don't know if I am obliged to give my opinion. If you want it I will tell you. I think Mr. Belyea acted most unproperly, and in a way in which no magistrate should act. I believe that he led May to believe that there was no justice for him in this country unless he paid $20 for it. If I had been treated by Mr. Belyea in the same manner as May was I would have had the same impression as he did. That is if I were not a lawyer who could tell the difference between habeas corpus and criminal proceedings. This man May went before Mr. Belyea in his position as Police Magistrate, and he, instead of acting as such, dragged him down to his private office and attempted to get $20 out of him. In my mind it was a subversion of every principle of justice.

Mr. Taylor—Do you think that Mr. Belyea was wrong, then, in telling May that he had better take legal advice?

Mr. Davie—Possibly not.

Mr. Taylor—And do you not know, as a matter of fact, that that is what Mr. Belyea did?

Mr. Davie—I don't know. He may have told May that.

Mr. Taylor.—When the charge was laid against Fried and his wife the second time, why didn't you go to Mr. Belyea?

Mr. Davie—It would have been a most improper thing to do. To allow him to sit on a case after having demanded a fee of $20 from one of the principals. I wish to show you, Mr. Taylor, that I should have been wholly blind in my duty if I had given Mr. Belyea the case.

Mr. Taylor—Do you think it would have been wrong had Mr. Belyea referred May to another lawyer at the time?

Mr. Davie—No, I do not.

Mr. Taylor—Now, Mr. Davie, which would you rather believe, the sworn affidavit of Mr. Belyea and the oath of Mr. Gregory, or this man May's statement and his daughter's letters?

Mr. Davie—I decline to answer that.

Mr. Taylor—If you had a girl at service in your own house, would you consider it a proper course if the girl was at liberty to go or come as she liked, for a magistrate wishing to get possession of her to lay a criminal information against you?

Mr. Davie—Certainly not, that was not the complaint made by May at all.

Mr. Belyea—Yes it was.

Mr. Davie—I was present when the information for the first criminal proceedings was laid before Mr. Shotbolt. I advised the laying of the information. The charge was laid for the purpose of procuring the girl and punishing Fried. I thought it proper to employ the agency of the criminal law for the purpose of recovering the girl. An application for habeas corpus would have been a most improper course to take. My object in bringing out criminal proceedings was to secure to the father the custody of his child and to punish the offender. My primary object in laying the charge was to recover possession of the girl, more than to punish the Frieds. I read the evidence about the first case in the police court in a newspaper, (producing a COLONIST.) It may have been colored and distorted, and it may not.

The Attorney General, though twice the Bench attempted to stop him, here broke out into a tirade against the newspapers (at the same time holding a copy of the COLONIST in his hand), saying that he wondered how any decent man could, in justice to his wife and children, have such a paper on his table. He continued: The flaming headlines published by the COLONIST when the Hattie May case was before the police court were disgusting. Concerning the abduction charge, in my opinion, the essentials of crime were present before Mr. Belyea, and when the case was heard before Mr. Ward, too.

Mr. Taylor—Then these essentials of crime must have been present at the time of the assizes, too?

Witness—Yes, but there are many cases where circumstances make it advisable for the public good, to let things alone and not push a case. The punishment of Fried was only my secondary object. The city police spent several days in looking for the girl and could not find her. The provincial police were given the warrant, and in half an hour after it was put in their hands they discovered the girl.

Mr. Taylor—Don't you know that the girl came voluntarily, when the Frieds' were arrested, and gave herself up? How do you know she was discovered?

Mr. Davie—I can bring evidence to swear to that. I don't suppose I should speak on hearsay.

Mr. Taylor—You say there were some reasons why the case did not come before the assize court. What were those reasons?

Mr. Davie—Well, here was a young girl, sixteen years of age, who had been taken back home with her parents. While she was here, in this city, I think I can prove that she was very nearly becoming associated with a notorious prostitute. I wanted to let her stay where she was. I can imagine nothing more likely to lead any girl to a life of disgrace and shame than to have her produced and questioned in the court here and subjected to a cross examination such as you are subjecting me to now. For that reason I refused to produce the girl when called on to do so, and opposed her being brought back here all I could.

Mr. Taylor—Then you think that no woman could give evidence in our Supreme Court in a question like this without going out as pure as when she came in. It is a pretty poor compliment to our halls of justice. Don't you know that the girl could have given some very material evidence in the case at the Supreme Court?

Witness—I think so. I think her evidence would have convicted Fried.

Mr. Taylor—And knowing that, and being aware of the criminality of Fried, you kept her from being examined?

Witness—I did. Look what the result is. The girl is back home with her parents, and I am credibly informed that the Frieds have left the country.

Mr. Taylor—Yes. And have you heard that the girl was arrested since her arrival in Seattle?

Mr. Davie—Yes. I heard she was arrested for stealing, but I believe she was discharged from custody upon the merits of the case when it was heard.

Mr. Taylor—When you laid this criminal charge, did you ever intend to go on with it?

Mr. Davie—I told you just now that my primary object was to get possession of the girl.

Mr. Taylor—Please answer my question. Did you intend to go on with the charge?

Mr. Davie—I had formed no intention at that time at all.

Mr. Taylor—When did you come to any fixed intention in the matter, then?

Mr. Davie—I came to a decision very soon after the girl and her father left the province. I decided then not to go on with the prosecution for the reasons I have stated. Very soon after May and his daughter left, Fried and his wife were committed for trial. I think the girl left town the same day as the trial in the police court. I think it possible if she had stayed on here she would have been driven to a life of shame. The facts that helped me to this decision didn't appear in the police court proceedings. I believe that the girl begged the Frieds to take her away of her own accord. Yes. She made that statement to me. Superintendent Hussey took her statement down in writing.

Mr. Taylor—Now, Mr. Davie, regarding the interview you had with Mr. Belyea on the Saturday. You had a short-hand reporter present?

Yes.

You had a screen up between him and Mr. Belyea?

No.

A high desk, then?

Mr. Belyea must have been able to see the reporter over it.

Well, but you see he didn't. What did you go by in making up your mind to proceed in this case against Mr. Belyea?

Witness—Principally from his own affidavit. The material point of the whole business, shorn of everything else, is, that Mr. Belyea, the Police Magistrate, demanded from this man May, before he would administer any kind of justice, a fee of $20. I never had any communication with Mr. Belyea after receiving his affidavit. I don't think there is substantially much difference between the affidavits of Mr. Belyea and May. I don't believe that the girl was ever in Belyea and Gregory's office. I think May was mistaken about that.

Mr. Taylor—Why, in the face of the communication that Mr. Belyea made to you on the Saturday morning, did you allow May to sign and swear to the declaration.

Witness—He made the declaration himself. I didn't help him.

Mr. Taylor—I rather think you did.

The Court—Is that a statutory declaration? I see that it is. Do you wish to infer, Mr. Taylor, that Mr. Davie has been guilty of an act that would be sufficient to strike his name out of any court in the country?

Mr. Taylor—I infer nothing, my Lord. Now, Mr. Davie, will you explain how, when you received a commission in this matter, in October, Mr. Belyea was not made acquainted with the proceedings until the 15th of December?

Mr. Davie—Yes. The matter had been left in the hands of the Deputy Provincial Secretary to communicate, but owing to some misunderstanding there was considerable delay. I discovered, by accident, a few days ago that Mr. Belyea had not been communicated with, and I at once ordered that he be notified. The following letter was then sent on the 15th inst.

A. L Belyea, Esq., J. P., Victoria.

SIR:—Through an oversight, for which I desire to express my regret, you were not notified, as was intended at the time, of the issue of a commission on the 4th day of November last, to the Honourable Mr. Justice Crease, appointing him a Commissioner to enquire into certain complaints in reference to your office as a Justice of the Peace for the County of Victoria, contained in a declaration of one August May, and to report to report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council the facts found by him in such enquiry.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Dep. Prov. Sec.

In addition to that, the following communication was sent to Mr. Belyea, on the 18th inst.:

A. L. Belyea, Esq., Barrister, &c., City:

SIR—I am instructed to inform you that the Honorable the Attorney-General has been advised by Mr. Justice Crease of your having been notified that the Commission directed to him, of inquiry into your official conduct as Police Magistrate, will be opened in the County Court room, in the Law Courts, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 11 a.m.

In accordance with the request of the Commissioner, I beg to notify you that the matter to be investigated by the said Commission is contained in the complaint of August May, dated the 5th of September, 1891, a copy of which was forwarded to you on the 7th September last.

I have the honor to be sir,
Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR G. SMITH,
Acting Deputy Attorney-General.

Mr. Belyea wrote in answer the following communication:

DECEMBER 19.

Arthur G. Smith, Esq., Deputy Att. General.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your communication of the 18th inst., re Commission to enquire into my official conduct as Police Magistrate, and to request that the specific charge against me be furnished me in writing. I have written to the Clerk of the Commission to this effect, and trust that I may be speedily supplied with the charge or charges in writing, and to notify you that I expect August May to be on hand for examination.

Yours truly, A. L. BELYEA.

Mr. Smith replied as follows:

Victoria, Dec. 21st, 1891.

A. L. Belyea, Esq., Barrister, &c., Victoria:

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th inst., requesting that the specific charge against you in your official capacity be furnished you in writing.

I am instructed to advise you, in reply, that no more particular statement can possibly be given you than is contained in the declaration of August May, referred to in my last communication, as the substance of charge, however it may be technically termed, is contained in such declaration. Your action has been characterized as improper (or, to use a more formidable phrase, as a malversation of office), and the object of the commission is to enquire into and report as to its propriety or otherwise.

I am also instructed to inform you that it is intended that August May shall be present before the commission.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR G. SMITH,
Acting Dep. Attorney-General.

Mr. Belyea replied again, in the following terms:

DECEMBER 22.

A. G. Smith, Esq., Acting Deputy Attorney-General, City:

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of 21st inst. in reply to mine of 19th inst., requesting that the charge against me, in my official capacity as Police Magistrate, be furnished me in writing.

You again refer me to the declaration of August May, and I again beg to request that you will point out the paragraph or paragraphs either in whole or in part, which make any and what charges against me. I quite understand that malversation of office is the charge, but I submit that I am entitled to known of the particular act or acts which is or are alleged as constituting that offence.

(Sd) A. L. BELYEA.

Mr. Taylor—Did you send any reply to this last letter?

Mr. Davie—No; I didn't see any necessity for continuing the correspondence. I had given Mr. Belyea all the answer I could.

Mr. Taylor—Now, Mr. Davie, why din'nt you take *Habeas Corpus* proceedings to obtain this girl?

Because *Habeas Corpus* proceedings were practically useless for my purpose. *Habeas Corpus*, in the case of a child over seven or nine years of age, I forget which (the age of nurture), simply gives a girl permission to go with whom she pleases, and there is very little penetration required to show which road a wayward girl, like this one, with hard work, on one hand and a life of comparative ease on the other would have taken. Any Judge before whom *habeas corpus* proceedings were brought, could do nothing more than make an order to the effect that the girl could go where she pleased.

Mr. Taylor—Now Mr. Davie, answer me this. Do you pledge your knowledge as a lawyer on the words you have just uttered? Do you mean to tell this Court that in your opinion that would be the result of *habeas corpus* proceedings?

Mr. Davie—Yes, I do, certainly I do.

Mr. Taylor—Thank you. That is enough.

The Attorney General then stepped down from the stand.

At this stage the Court adjourned the proceedings until next Tuesday morning.

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VANCOUVER-NANAIMO ROUTE—SS. CUTCH leaves VANCOUVER daily at 1 00 p.m., arriving at NANAIMO at 6 p.m. Leaves NANAIMO 7 a.m. daily, arriving at VANCOUVER by 30 a.m.

VANCOUVER AND PORTLAND (OR.) Carrying freight and passengers—SS. GRANDHOLM (1,300 tons). This steamer makes FORTNIGHTLY TRIPS between Vancouver and Portland, via Victoria, Sound Ports and Astoria.

VANCOUVER AND LADNER'S LANDING—SS. ELIZA EDWARDS will leave Union SS. Co's Wharf DAILY at 2:30 p m., calling at STEVESTON and Way Landings. LEAVE LADNER'S LANDING at 7 a.m. for STEVESTON, Way Landings and Vancouver. Cargo received at Company's Wharf.

Ferry steamer plies at regular intervals between Vancouver and Moodyville from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Excursion steamers are always available at short notice. W. WEBSTER, Mgr.

Cable address—Union, Vancouver.
P. O. Box 217. je1

CANADIAN PACIFIC
NAVIGATION
COMPANY, (Limited.)

Time Table No. 15, takes effect October 1, 1891.

Vancouver Route:

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 13 o'clock or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route:

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster Ladner's Land'g and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesdays and Fridays at o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby Island—Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass—Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Fraser River Route:

Steamers leave New Westminster for CHILLIWHACK and Way Landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route:

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports on the FIRST and FIFTEENTH of each month When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands

Barclay Sound Route:

Steamer MAUDE leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports the 27th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification. Steamers leave by Standard time.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. ly9

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & Co., Victoria, B. C. jly17-dawtts

ESKIMO DIET.

Is Not Altogether Barbarous When You Acquire the Taste.

I had read about Eskimo eating habits, begins a writer in Goldthwaite's Magazine, how once upon a time, for instance, an Arctic explorer offered some Eskimo girls some sweetmeats, which were rejected, while tallow candles were eagerly accepted and eaten. Now I was to see an Eskimo eat. With many smiles Peter entered the cabin and sat down at the table. I should have apologized to him on account of the scantiness of our fare, for we had no candles and there wasn't a bit of tallow on deck even, let alone in the cabin, but I noticed that the butter plate was heaping full, the sight of which made me wish for some of my friends so that we could make a pool on the number of bites he would take in swallowing the roll. Then Peter sat down and without ceremony helped himself to a lot of baked beans, a piece of dry bread and a large piece of very lean salt beef, all of which he bit into and swallowed as a hungry 'longshoreman might have done. Then he took more beans and more bread and more lean beef, and with them several cups of coffee with a great deal of sugar to each cup. He was a long time getting to it, but he finally began on the butter. He had poured his last cup of coffee and was looking about for something to eat with it, when his eye fell on a plate of cake. Taking a small piece, he put a small lump of butter on it and slowly ate the combination with the coffee. To the reader of a geographical magazine it may seem strange, but the fact is, until I saw this man at the table, I had really expected to find the Eskimos of south Greenland showing the habits and tastes of those living a thousand miles farther up the coast. I had not quite expected to find them living in snow houses, but I had a misty idea that an Eskimo was a little black Indian, whose chief delight among the things brought from a civilized country was the tallow candle. The staple food is seal meat and blubber. Next to that is the little fish taken in the fiord and dried for winter use, known to them as the augmatfat and to the learned as salmo villosus. A favorite way of eating the dried augmatfat is to take it by the tail, poke it into the oily blubber for awhile and then chew it down. Awful, isn't it? It is almost as bad as eating sardines. There is a deal in a name. Blubber is disgusting; oil, if for use on a salad, is delicious and indispensable. I have eaten seal oil and found it (very unexpectedly) good. I had supposed it would have a flavor of fish oil. There is no such flavor about it. It is equal to the best extract of cotton seed—that quality sold as olive oil in all American groceries. Augmatfat and blubber, under a French label, would be deemed a luxury in New York as in Arsuk. For the rest the Eskimos trade seal oil and skins to their governor for three kinds of hardtack, for coffee, sugar and tea. They catch Arctic codfish (misarkornak in Eskimo and gadus navaga in the books) and salmon in the seasons; they shoot no end of gulls, ducks, ptarmigans and the Arctic hare; they have eggs in endless quantity in the season, and very many foxes are trapped. The fox is to the Eskimo what the 'possum is to the plantation darky. He likes to smoke, and under favoring circumstances will swap anything he's got, including his wife, for rum.

THE WHISTLING BOY.

He Gets a Good Word from a Man Who Has Faith in His Future.

If ever in the course of human events heaven blesses me with an heir of the small boy class, says a writer in the Louisville Post, I shall teach him to whistle early in his young career and encourage him to warble merrily away throughout the sunshine and the shade of youth and age. I never see a youngster with his hands shoved down in his pants pockets, his head thrown back, his cheeks swelled out like a pair of bellows and his puckered lips piping a jolly tune that I don't set that boy down as an innocent-hearted lad who wouldn't do anything more harmful than rob a watermelon patch or such. He wouldn't tell a malicious lie or do a cowardly trick.

These are the works of a sly youngster with the averted eye and the soft tread, who is afraid to whistle lest he make a noise and attract attention. The whistling boy never makes the footpad or the cut throat, though he may never be president. I can't help having my suspicions about a man who never learned to whistle in his youth. In nine cases out of ten he has a falsetto voice and a bad digestion, and his ideas on many points of morality are questionable.

His Weak Point.

A wife, whose husband has a bulging brain and a homely face, used to try to make things pleasant at home by expressing her admiration of his talents and giving him the pet name of "Brains." Her delicate flattery did not seem to have much influence upon him, though she kept it up for a whole year after their marriage. One time, not long ago, when she was in a happy frame, or melting mood, or meditative state, she expressed her admiration of his comely countenance, and at last went so far as to say she would give him the pet name of "Beauty." He smiled as she repeated the word with a full consciousness that she had touched his weak point. And now, whatever be his mood of mind or the vicissitudes of life, that word dispels all other thought, and the twain are happy.

What an "Inch" of Rain Means.

Few people can form a definite idea of what is involved in the expression: "An inch of rain." It may aid such to follow this curious calculation: An acre is equal to 6,272,640 square inches; an inch deep of water on this area will be as many cubic inches of water, which at 227 to the gallon is 22,000 gallons. This immense quantity of water will weigh 220,000 pounds, or 100 tons. One hundredth of an inch (0.01) alone is equal to one ton of water to the acre.

WEATHER NOTES FOR 1891.

The mean temperature has been slightly lower than the average. The months of January, July, August, November and December being in excess of, and February, March, April, May, June, September and October, below the general average.

The hottest day was July 23, 88.°6, and the coldest day, February 3, 20.°0

The rainfall has been excessive, being over 40 inches, the highest fall recorded and about 14 inches above the average yearly fall. The month of December contributed over 11 inches to the general total.

Rain fell on 174 days, being over 50 days in excess of the usual average.

Three recent storms have been somewhat remarkable in force, and the barometer on the morning of the 29th December fell to 28.80 inches, this is probably the greatest depression that has been observed here.

JOHN DOHERTY, GENERAL SCAVENGER

Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Mr. G Doughty, cor. Blanchard and Fort streets, Fel & Co.'s, Fort street, or Cochrane & Munn's Yates and Douglas sts. will be promptly atten Wood and Coal for sale. ap26-1y

ASTRONOMICAL.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 1, 189.

Sun rises......7:53 a.m. | Sun sets......4:14 p.m.

Moon rises 5.58 p.m.

Day of the year, 1st.

N.B.—The above calculations are based on mean solar time, which is 13m. 32s. *slower* than Victoria standard time.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, Dec. 31, 1891.

Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

1 a. m..	32°	Mean 33°	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a. m..	34°		5 a.m.—4 miles N.
9 a. m..	39°	Highest 42°	1 p.m.—36 miles E.
1 p. m..	40°		9 p.m.—8 miles S.
5 p. m..	40°	Lowest 31°	Rain—0 31
9 p. m..	42°		

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer YOSEMITE from Vancouver—A Ferguson, W G McKenzie, E E Young, Jas Hunter, A H McCallum and wife, G McDonald, F Felden, L M Anderson, T H Middleton, Geo McPhail, W Clark, A Neal, T Tugwell, Miss DeBean, Wm Clark, Jas Firth, W Sorenson, G McBean, A H Hawkins, A Lapp, Jas Dunn, Jas Doig, J E Elliot, Walker Seraise, J B Jones, E W Ginger and wife, J Tyson, Rev R J Irwin, J Meldram, W Rowling, A R Russell, J Alex Baxter, Wm Davidson, A Smith, A Higgett.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer YOSEMITE from Vancouver—Col Inland Revenue, Albion Iron Works, J & A Clearihue, S Leiser, Cowan & Wilson, H Bernstein, J Earsman, R A Brown & Co, H S McKenzie, Todd & Son, McLennan & McF, Gilmore & McCandless, Dom Exp Co.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and William H. Routledge, doing business at Victoria under the firm name of

ROUTLEDGE & CO.,

Real Estate and Financial Brokers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the second day of December, instant, from which date the undersigned ceased to have any connection with the firm's business.

JEROME E. CHURCH.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 30th, 1891. de31-6t

In the Matter of the Estate of Elizabeth Andrich, deceased.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby requested to furnish particulars thereof to the undersigned forthwith; and all persons indebted to said deceased are hereby requested to pay such indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned.

Dated this 30th day of December, A. D. 1891.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
Solicitors for Joseph Nicolaye, Executor.
de31-14t

PRIVATE BILL.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislative Assembly application will be made by the Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Company, Limited, for an Act to amend their act of incorporation, by which the said Company may be authorized to erect and maintain telephone lines and poles in and throughout Victoria city and the district of Victoria and Esquimalt, and that the powers and privileges granted by the said act and proposed amending act may be extended and remain in force for a period of 50 years, and that the Company may be authorized to increase its capital stock, and for other purposes.

BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for the Victoria and Esquimalt
de31 Telephone Co., Ld.

Burdock Blood Bitters

REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood.
CURES Constipation, Biliousness, a Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.

WATFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. MRS. HOPPERON

HAGYARD'S
"YELLOW OIL"
Cures Rheumatism.

Freeman's Worm Powders

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A successful Medicine used over 30 years in thousands of cases. Cures SPERMATORRHEA, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY and all diseases caused by abuse, indiscretion or over-exertion. Six packages GUARANTEED TO CURE when all others fail. Ask your Druggist for the Great English Prescription, take no substitute. One package $1. Six $5, by mail. Write for Pamphlet. Address EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

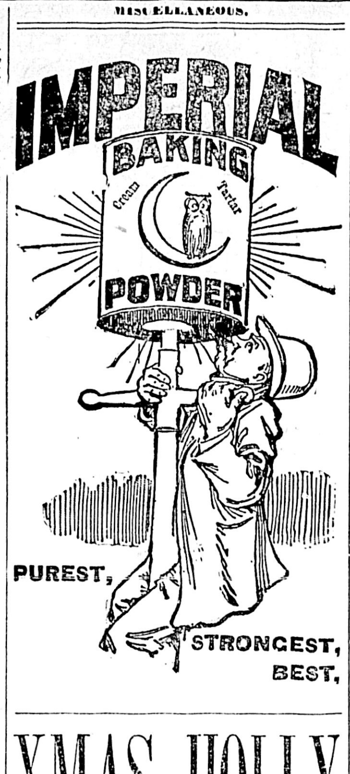
For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, B. C. jly17-d&w-eod

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

my15-eod-d&w

MISCELLANEOUS.



XMAS HOLLY

Hyacinths (growing in water or earth). Fancy Crocus Pots. Ornamental Hyacinth and Crocus Glasses. Fancy Grass Bouquets. Cut Flowers.

All Suitable for Xmas or New Year's Presents.

G. A. McTAVISH
FLORIST,
9 PARK ROAD, - VICTORIA.
au21

FOR XMAS

Carpet Sweepers,
Carving Sets,
Handsome Vases,
Hanging Lamps,
Brass Fire Sets.

McLENNAN & McFEELY,
70 YATES ST. mr15

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS.

FOR DAY, Week or Month, from $6 to $10; and unfurnished room, 23x17, two windows, facing street, suitable for office, 103 Government street. se1-tf

HORSES AND STOCK.

THE ABOVE TAKEN IN TO KEEP for the winter. Good pasture and hay. Large cow shed and stabling; favorable terms. Apply to H. Breeds (late McTavish farm), North Saanich; or L. H. Webber, 82 Government street.
de22-1m

Tiles! Tiles! Tiles!

Just arrived, the largest and most complete assortment of

TILES, HEARTHS & MANTLE FACINGS

ever imported into the Province. In this stock are included some particularly handsome designs.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

McKILLICAN & ANDERSON,
Cor. Langley & Courtney Streets.
de23-1m

REMOVAL.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.

Has removed to new offices corner of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue. feb20tf

Rice Lewis & Son,
(LIMITED),

ARTHUR B. LEE, President. JOHN LEYS, Vice-President.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SHELF AND HEAVY
HARDWARE
Bar Iron, Steel,
Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings.

TORONTO
ONT. au28

will mail, free, their newly enlarged Catalogue of Band Instruments, Uniforms and Equipments, 400 Fine Illustrations describing every article required by Bands or Drum Corps, including Repairing Materials, Trimmings, etc. Contains instructions for Amateur Bands, Exercises and Scales, Drum Major's Tactics, By-Laws, and a Selected List of Band Music.

KNOWN FOR GOOD VALUE

Suits FOR Boys ALL AGES! | CLOTHING HATS, NECKWEAR, UNDERCLOTHING | Suits FOR Men! ALL SIZES!

W. & J. WILSON, GOVERNMENT STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

C·O·A·L

The New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL. (Used principally for Gas and Domestic purposes.) | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL. (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL.
(House and Steam Coal.) Are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, a high Illuminating power, unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coals in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

NOTICES.

In the Matter of J. H. Edwards, deceased, intestate; and in the Matter of the Official Administrator's Act, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, William Monteith, have been appointed under an Order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, dated 26th October, 1891, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of J. H. Edwards, deceased.

All parties indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to pay to me, forthwith, their said indebtedness; and those having claims there against are required to present same to me within sixty days from this date.

Victoria, B. C., 22nd Dec., 891.

WM. MONTEITH,
de23 Official Administrator.

In the Matter of Wm. Morrison, deceased, intestate; and in the Matter of the Official Administrator's Act, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, William Monteith, have been appointed under an Order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, dated 26th October, 1891, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Wm. Morrison, deceased.

All parties indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to pay to me, forthwith, their said indebtedness; and those having claims there against are required to present same to me within sixty days from this date.

Victoria, B. C., 22nd Dec., 1891.

WM. MONTEITH,
de23 Official Administrator.

"Land Registry Act."

The unsold portions of Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20 Spring Ridge, Victoria City.

A CERTIFICATE of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Amor De Cosmos on the 28th day of January, 1892, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to the Registrar-General, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, 24th October, 1891. oc25-3m

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a Company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from the townsite of Kaslo, on Kootenay Lake, westerly along the Kalso River to the junction of the North and South Forks of said river; thence along the North Fork of Kalso River to some convenient and accessible point near the headwaters of the North Fork in the vicinity of the mines lately discovered near Slocan Lake; with power to build, maintain and operate branch lines from any point or points on the main line or branch lines to any mine or mines which may now or hereafter be located or operated in the section of country adjacent to the Kalso River, and adjacent to and lying between the North and South Forks of said river.

Dated October 22nd, A. D. 1891.

BELYEA & GREGORY,
oc23 Solicitors for the Applicants.

PRIVATE BILL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to create The Right Reverend John Nicholas Lemmens, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Vancouver Island, and his successors in office, a Corporation Sole, with power to receive, take and hold by gift, lease, purchase, devise or otherwise real and personal estate of every description, and with full power and authority to grant, sell and dispose of the same by sale, mortgage or otherwise.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1891.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley Street, Victoria.
de10-2m Solo. for the Applicant.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore carried on under the firm name of Drake, Jackson & Co., has been dissolved by effluxion of time, Mr. A. St. George Hamersley retiring from the firm.

The business will continue to be carried on by the undersigned under the firm name of "Drake, Jackson & Co.," as heretofore.

R. E. JACKSON,
H. D. HELMCKEN.

Dated at Vancouver, this 11th day of Dec., 1891. de17-1m

RAGS WANTED.

AT COLONIST OFFICE — Five cents per pound will be paid for clean cotton rags.

STRUCK GOLD
— IN THE —
WORK ESTATE.

ONE of our real estate firms has staked out gold claims on the rocks in the Work Estate, and sees millions in it. There is no gold in our Work Estate lots, but they are all well situated, choice residence sites, are in the market at fair prices and on easy terms, and there is a sure profit in them. Call and enquire for prices and terms if you want to invest in a good, sure thing.

T. G. RAYNER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER. 6 TROUNCE AVE.
'e12

GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1873.
BANKERS
VICTORIA, B. C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL RATES OF INTEREST.
DRAFTS, ORDERS, TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED DIRECT ON OVER 10,000 CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, EUROPE, MEXICO AND CHINA.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT EVERY POINT.
GOLD DUST PURCHASED AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES.
AGENTS FOR WELLS FARGO & CO.
ap25-1yr

LADIES INCREASE YOUR COMFORT BY WEARING FEATHERBONE CORSETS. THEY ARE MORE DURABLE THEY ARE MORE GRACEFUL THEY ARE MORE STYLISH THAN ANY OTHER CORSET IN THE MARKET. ASK FOR FEATHERBONE CORSETS. TRY A SAMPLE PAIR SOLD EVERYWHERE MADE ONLY BY CANADA FEATHERBONE CO. LONDON.
oc22-a-w6mo

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Messrs. TURNER, BEETON & CO. are authorized to collect all renewal premiums upon policies covering property in the Island of Vancouver, to issue policies and generally to transact all necessary business in connection with the Company's Agency.

THOMAS DAVIDSON,
oc30-6m Managing Director in Canada.

RAILWAYS.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE No. 15,

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Tuesday Oct. 20th, 1891. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STATIONS.	Miles f'm Victoria	Going North, Read Down: No. 2 Passenger Daily.	Going North, Read Down: No. 4 Passenger Saturdays and Sundays.	Mls f'm Wel'ngton	Going South, Read Up: No. 1 Passenger Daily.	Going South, Read Up: No. 3 Passenger Saturdays and Sundays.
VICTORIA		De 8.00 A.M	De 2.30 P.M	78	Ar 12.4	Ar 5.58
RUSSELL'S, Vic. W	1	8.04	2.34	77	12.20	5.54
ESQUIMALT	4	8.14	2.44	74	12.10 P.M	5.44
GOLDSTREAM	11	8.39	3.09	67	11.45	5.19
SHAWNIGAN L'E	28	9.34	4.04	50	10.50	4.21
COBBLE HILL	31	9.44	4.11	47	10.40	4.14
McPHERSON'S	35	9.57	4.29	43	10.27	3.59
KOKSILAH	38	10.07	4.39	40	10.17	3.49
DUNCAN'S	40	10.12	4.44	38	10.12	3.44
SOMENOS	43	10.22	4.51	35	10.02	3.34
*CHEMAINUS	52	10.48	5.16	26	9.36	3.12
NANAIMO	73	Ar 11.50 / De 11.53	6.11	5	De 8.34 / Ar 8.25	2.15
WELLINGTON	78	Ar 12.14 P.M	Ar 6.29		De 8.1 A.M	De 1.53 P.M

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a single fare, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points good for three days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a Single Fare, where such fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria & Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Sup
H. K. PRIOR,
my29 Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt

From Terminal or Interior Points the

Northern Pacific Railroad

Is the line to take
To all Points East and South.

It is the Dining Car Route. It runs through Vestibuled trains every day in the year to

ST. PAUL and CHICAGO
(NO CHANGE OF CARS)

Composed of Dining Cars unsurpassed, Pullman Drawing Room Sleepers, Of Latest Equipment

Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Best that can be constructed and in which accommodations are both Free and furnished for holders of First or Second Class Tickets, and

Elegant Day Coaches.

A continuous line connecting with all lines, affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservations can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS To and from all Points in America, England and Europe can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

For full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent, or

E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Freight and Ticket Agent,
82 Gov't St., cor. Bastion, Victoria,
A. D. CHARLTON,
Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt.,
121 First st., corner Washington, Portland, Or.
feb11

NEW WELLINGTON
COAL

This Coal, mined by The New Vancouver Coal Company by UNION LABOR only, is supplied by the following Coal Merchants at Current Rates:

The Victoria Coal, Wood and Lumber Yard.
Charles Rattray, Janion's Wharf.
Rock Bay Coal Yard.
Central Coal Yard.

"Nanaimo" Coal, can be obtained rom W. T. Drake.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
de23 Superintendent.

THE TIME FOR
PLANTING TREES
Having now arrived
P. T. JOHNSTON & CO.

are prepared to supply in any quantity desired, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs Evergreens, etc., at lowest prices.

Their Nursery Business is still carried on in the same premises, St. Charles St., Cadboro Bay Road, the frontage only having been sold.

At their Store, removed to
52 DOUGLAS STREET,

Grass, Clover and all other kinds of Seeds, best quality. For further particulars see Priced Catalogues, which will be sent post free on application. oc20 6m d&w

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, application will be made for the passage of an Act to Incorporate a Company to construct, maintain and operate a standard gauge railway, from some point within the limits of the city of Victoria, British Columbia, to the townsite of Sidney, in the District of North Saanich, with power to build branch lines, wharves, docks and other works, and all powers, rights and privileges necessary and incidental to the same.

Victoria, B. C., December 14, A. D. 1891.

BELYEA & GREGORY,
de17 Solicitors for the Applicants.

VICTORIA WEST PARK.

LOTS within a mile and a half of the post office, all cleared, good soil, fine view, good water, good drainage, nominal taxation, just the spot for a nice home, $50 cash and the balance as the purchaser may be able. Over 130 lots sold up to date. Secure one before they are all sold.

VICTORIA WEST. : : : : :

FULL-SIZED LOTS near Russell's Station, on the Esquimalt Road. Very reasonable price and on easy terms.

-KASLO-

KASLO CITY lots now for sale. The mining centre of West Kootenay. The Denver of B. C. At the mouth of the Kaslo river, 18 miles from Pilot Bay, where the Hendry Smelter, costing a million dollars, is being erected; 10 miles from Ainsworth. Natural site for a city. The richest mines on the continent have been discovered here; assays run from 150 oz. to 2000 oz. silver to the ton. There will be great excitement in the Spring. Miners are preparing to rush into this locality. Lots $200 and $100, one third down.

VICTORIA CITY—One of the best corners in the business centre of Douglas Street. A large selection of business and residence lots, improved and unimproved.

Farm Lands, Acre Property, Mineral and Timber Lands.

VANCOUVER ISLAND LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD

HENRY CROFT, President. J. B. McKILLIGAN, Secretary.

COLONIST BLOCK.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1892.

MARRIED.

MIFFLEN—WOLFF—In this city, on the 31st December, by the Rev Coverdale Watson, H. L. Miffien to Minna Wolff, both of this city.

DIED.

PIERRE—In this city, on the 30th inst., Myrtle Roberta, aged 18 months, only daughter of John T. and G. B. Pierre.

The funeral will take place from the parents' residence, 19 Pioneer street, TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

LITTLE LOCALS.

Welcome 1892.

Salvation Army banquet to-night.

What lovely lamps, and so cheap! at the Sehl, Hastie, Erskine Co's. .·.

Tools for the Boys at CHEAPSIDE. *

Sheffield Cutlery.—For cutlery of all kinds go to Fox's, 78 Government street. A new stock just opened. 1m

A line of nice pocket knives, razors, scissors, and table cutlery, just opened at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

See the dolls Austrian bentwood parlor suite at Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Co's. .·.

The Zambesi-Dutard case is expected to come up again on Monday.

Crossley and Hunter bid farewell to their Victoria friends at to-night's meeting.

A fine assortment of Crockeryware just opened at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

Hall and library lamps in great variety at the Sehl-Hastie, Erskine Co.'s. *

Labor and money saved by using Pendray's Electric Soap. *

Dolls for the Girls at CHEAPSIDE. *

Handsome line of heavy electro-plated goods. Just the very thing for Xmas presents. At Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Co's. .·.

Installation of officers of Victoria-Columbia lodge A. F. & A. M. next Thursday evening.

Watch-night services were held in a large number of the city churches, ushering in the new Year.

Just received an assortment of Axes and Bench Axes, at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

Simpson's "Bon Ton" tailoring parlors, 86 Government street. Dress suits a specialty. my14

Have you seen the display of goods suitable for Xmas presents at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

Children's Tea Sets at CHEAPSIDE. *

A 1.—Sheffield razors, strops, and a complete line of shaving materials and outfits just opened at Fox's, 78 Government St. *

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will receive callers at Government House from 2 to 5 o'clock this afternoon.

PERSONALS.

Rev. R. S. Irwin is in the city.

H. Middleton, of Winnipeg is a guest at the Driard.

Begin the New Year Together.

Last night a very pleasant wedding ceremony was performed in the vestry of the Pandora Avenue Methodist Church, by the Revd. Coverdale Watson. The contracting parties were Mr. Henry Lander Mifflen and Miss Mina Wolff, the latter a member of the well known Wolff family, both of this city. Mr. J. V. Harbottle supported the groom, while Miss Florence A. Wolff attended her sister as bridesmaid. After the ceremony the happy couple left on a honeymoon trip to Portland.

School Books at publishers' prices. Strong covers supplied without extra charge by T. N. HIBBEN & Co.

Lett's and Canadian Office and Pocket Diaries at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's.

The Toronto College song, bound in leather, at Weitt's Music Store. .·.

The purest Jams are O'Kell & Morris'. *

Quality and Quantity.

That is what you get when you buy the old reliable Wellington coal. A large supply constantly on hand and sold at current rates. Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 83. 6m

Blank Books and office requisites of all kinds at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's.

The Fine Art Gallery.

Before buying your Christmas presents inspect the fine line of goods at Joseph Sommers, No. 50 Government street, two doors below Bank of B. C. *

Alberni

Will be the next jump in values. Acreage adjoining the Anderson Reserve. Particulars on application.

CRANE, MCGREGOR & BOGGS, tf 30 Broad street.

Durable Wool Hose For Boys.

The "Endless Wear."
The "Champion," 6-fold knees.
The "Boys' Own," 8 fold knees,
And sundry other makes in stout knitt hose for hard wear.

At the CITY HOUSE.

SCIENCE OR A SELL?

The Strange Story Mr. Lukov Tells of His Experience as a Medium.

His Friends Proclaim the Test a Huge Practical Joke.

Spiritualistic circles, in Victoria at least, are very much interested at present in what, on the one hand, is pronounced a wonderful manifestation of supernatural power, and on the other is dubbed a fake, and a huge practical joke, that operated much further than its originators intended.

The circumstances are related simply as follows:

Mr. J. Lukov is a gentleman of Jewish faith, living and doing business on Store street in this city. He has for some time past believed himself to be possessed of mediumist powers, and has performed numerous small tests to the satisfaction of himself and those of his friends who were permitted to be present at the experiments. Among his acquantances is a young man named Myers, born in the same faith, but who professes himself an unbeliever in the existence of God or spirits, or anything incapable of being demonstrated by the use of the natural senses. With Mr. Myers, Mr. Lukov has often discussed religious subjects, and, not long ago, a rather longer debate than usual was terminated by Mr. L. telling Mr. M. that he would give him a sign when he least expected it of the existence of a power far beyond his understanding.

A few days went by, and mutual friends went to Mr. Lukov and suggested that, if he felt it in his power to give Mr. Myers the promised sign, he could do so. He agreed to at least make a trial, and invited Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Sears and another into his room. The subsequent developments are told best in Mr. Lukov's own words. Says he, "I first got each to promise solemnly that he would hold no communication with Myers; and then that they would not speak while I myself was asleep. They promised, and I then told them how I wished to appear to Mr. Myers if I could—I would come as a Jewish priest of centuries ago, with the praying robes upon me, and the stone upon the forehead; I would call him by name, and slowly repeat the three names by which God is known to the Jews, holding up three fingers to Heaven as a sign, in case that he might forget the words spoken.

"All agreed that this would surely be a convincing test, and I retired. I made no effort, and I cannot explain how the thing was accomplished. All I know was that when I next met Myers he called out to me "You must be getting religious; do you know what I dreamt about you? That you came to my room in the praying robes of a priest, and held up your three fingers; and that my old grandmother, who's dead, held up her three fingers of each hand at the same time, standing behind you." I then told him that that was the sign I promised him, and asked him if he would sign a paper, acknowledging what had been done. He declined, but finally said he would if I gave him $25. I declined to do that; I did not want to buy anything. I only wanted the truth to be known, so that it might be explained, if possible, how the miracle was performed. I can give no explanation. That all I have told you is the simple truth cannot be disputed; I have seven witnesses.

"A few days after the experiment, I received an invitation to attend a meeting of the Spiritualists' Society, and went. Mr. Myers was there, and the president asked him to tell of his dream. He seemed very much surprised, and would not say anything. Yes; I did say to him afterwards that if there was any law that could be brought to bear upon the matter, I would compel him to tell the truth; it is right that he should do so—its only justice to me, and certainly in the interest of science and progress."

"And what was his reply to your threat of proceeding to law?"

"He said that if I did, he would sue me for disturbing his rest, and entering his room."

Messrs. Myers and Hoffman, whom a reporter also saw, were convulsed with laughter. Said they: "It was the best joke ever got up—but the dickens of it is it'll hurt Lukov's feelings to tell him that it was a joke now; he's a fellow that we all respect, and, in fact, think highly of. That's why we don't want him to feel unfriendly, and we're afraid he will get mad when we tell him the truth. But, oh, it was such a joke—a joke on Lukov, and a bigger joke on the Spiritual Society."

Crossley and Hunter.

Last night's meeting was well-attended, and fully up to the standard of the meetings since their inception. Mr. Hunter read as a lesson the 18th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel. Mr. Crossley took for his text Acts 28:15, "He thanked God and took courage." At the close of the evangelistic service, Rev. Mr. Watson took charge and conducted an impressive watch-night service, the closing minutes of the old year and opening of the new being spent by the whole vast congregation (estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 people) in silent prayer. After this meeting there was a general shaking of hands and exchanging of compliments of the season. To-morrow evening, the closing meeting of the series will be held. The evangelists positively leave for Nanaimo, on Saturday. It is earnestly hoped and expected that the last meeting will be the best of all.

A Big Robbery.

At nine o'clock, last night, as the bookkeeper in Lee Gow's store, on Fisguard street, was counting out his weekly receipts, a tall Chinaman entered the shop, and, seizing a handful of bills from the counter, rushed out. The alarm was immediately given, and in a very few minutes there were some hundreds of excited Mongolians in front of the place. Officer Abel, who was near by, started in the hunt, and in about fifteen minutes had captured the suspected robber, who, however, had none of the booty on his person. The man was arrested and lodged in gaol. The parties to whom the cash belonged, claim to know to whom the robber gave it, and are anxiously searching for the suspect. The amount stolen was $500, in one $50 bill, one $10, and the balance in $20 notes.

A beautiful assortment of Juvenile Books that should have been here for Christmas, have arrived, and are just in time for the New Year. T. N. HIBBEN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—On the steamer Maude, when she acted as tender upon the S. S Empress of India, Leather Valise, with letters O. H. Finder will receive a reward of $10 on returning to this office. jal-3t

A LADY desires an engagement as holiday governess in or near Victoria. "Holidays," Colonist office. jal-3t

WANTED—A nurse, experienced with children. Apply Mrs. Peters, "C." Battery Barracks. de29-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given that I have this day admitted my son, Henry Nugent Short, to a share in my business which in future will be carried on under the firm name of Henry Short & Son. HENRY SHORT.

January 1, 1892. jal-6t

KOFF NO MORE

WATSONS' COUGH DROPS

WILL GIVE POSITIVE AND INSTANT RELIEF TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC., AND ARE INVALUABLE TO ORATORS AND VOCALISTS. R. & T. W. STAMPED ON EACH DROP. TRY THEM j-1 6m

FOR ALDERMAN.

To the Electors of James Bay Ward:

Having been requested to again become a candidate for Alderman in your Ward, I beg to say that I will offer my services at the next civic election, and respectfully solicit your support.

HY. A. MUNN.

Jan. 1st, 1892. jal

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

To the Electors of Yates St. Ward:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—At the solicitation of a number of friends I place myself before you, and respectfully ask your support as a candidate for Yates Street Ward.

I am no stranger to you, having been born in Victoria and lived here all my life. As a Victorian I naturally take a lively interest in the welfare of our city, and, should you elect me, my every effort shall be directed to the keeping down of taxation, consistent with the due development of Victoria.

Your obedient servant,

AARON LEWIS.

Victoria, Dec. 31, 1891. jal

To the Electors of James Bay Ward:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—At the forthcoming election it is my intention to offer my services as a representative of James Bay Ward in the Municipal Council. Should your choice fall upon me, it will rest on one who will always have the interests of the city and of his constituents at heart.

J. GERHARD TIARKS.

Boyd Street, January 1st, 1892. jal

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commission of Lands and Works to purchase 160 acres of land, more or less, situated in Renfrew District, and bounded as follows: Commencing at a stake on the north east corner of section 17, thence running in a southerly direction 43 chains to the stake marking the south east corner of said section, thence easterly 40 chains more or less, to a stake on the west boundary of section 36, thence northerly to the coast, thence westerly to place of commencement, following the coast. Copies of this notice have been posted in accordance with the Land Act.

JNO. NICHOLLES.

Victoria, B. C., 31st Dec., 1891. jal

TO DEPOSITORS.

The British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

The offices of the Company have been removed to 40 Government street, the premises lately occupied by the Telegraph Company.

de19

ECZEMA ON A LADY.

Stubborn Case of Skin Disease covered her face and body. Many Doctors Baffled.

Marvellous and Complete Cure by Cuticura. 6 years have Elapsed and no Return.

A lady customer of ours (Miss Fanny Atwood, of Caroline Depot, N Y) has been cured of a stubborn case of skin disease by the use of CUTICURA REMEDIES. She remarked that her case had baffled the skill of many well known physicians. They unanimously pronounced it Eczema, with Rheumatism lurking in the blood. Some predicted that any treatment strong enough to cure the Eczema would surely increase the Rheumatism. She used two sets of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The effect was marvellous. Her case of Eczema was not only completely cured, but her Rheumatism was greatly relieved during the treatment. Six years have elapsed since the cure was performed, her Rheumatism has since never increased by the treatment, but rather diminished, and she sees no symptoms of the return of the Eczema which once so completely took possession of her face and body. Miss Atwood delights in telling of the good effects that CUTICURA treatment had upon her, and recommends unsolicited the CUTICURA REMEDIES for Eczema and all kindred ailments. Your preparations find ready sale; indeed CUTICURA SOAP is on the list to buy almost continuously.

HASKIN & TODD, Druggists, Ithaca, N.Y.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities, and thus remove the causes), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), cure every species of agonizing, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy, and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL -:- THEATRE

J. WARD, - - MANAGER.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY THEATRE AT POPULAR PRICES.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

Alexandre Dumas' Celebrated Drama,

CAMILLE

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

Dion Boucicault's masterpiece,

"THE OCTOROON."

with special scenic effects.

Seats 25, 35 and 50 cts. Box Seats 60 cts.

The B.C. Poultry, Dog & Pet Stock ASSOCIATION,

will hold its Annual Show at Victoria, B.C., JANUARY 12, 13 & 14.

Catalogues about Dec. 15.

R. P. McLENNAN, Sec'y,
no27-td 70 Yates St., Victoria.

W. R. CLARKE

Auctioneer,

40 YATES ST.

Removed from 13 Store St.

jal-1y

ANGELA COLLEGE,

VICTORIA, B. C.

MISS DUPONT

will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, JAN. 18.
de31 1m

THE WESTSIDE

IS FULLY EQUIPPED FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE.

We have received and placed in Stock 243 dozen

KID GLOVES

Comprising full lines of NAP. ALEXANDRE'S, 4 and 6 buttons; and the well known WESTSIDE Glove, with patented Fasts, Embroidered and Plain. Every pair of the above is stamped {J. HUTCHESON & Co., THE WESTSIDE,} and is sold with a full guarantee, money refunded if found faulty.

GAUNTLET DRIVING GLOVES—Best quality Colt in black and colors. Extra fine Driving Gloves, colors only.

Fur and Astrachan Top Lined Gloves, Ladies' and Children's Lined Mitts, Misses' and Children's Kid Gloves.

EVENING GLOVES, in great variety of New Shades, Suede, and dressed, Mousqueta re and Buttons, from 6 to 16 button length. Opera Silk Gloves and Mitts.

GENTLEMEN'S Kid-lined Fur-top and Driving Gloves, including the celebrated "Kangaroo Wear Well Glove," also White Kid from 50c to $1.25 per pair.

CASHMERE—175 doz. Silk Taffeta Lined, and Cashmere Gloves; also Astrachan and Ringwood; some choice varieties, and at exceptionally low prices.

SILK HOSIERY—J. & R. Morley's best goods in pure and Spun Silk.

UNDERWEAR—A new assortment of the "Health Vests." Parties who have been waiting for these goods can now be supplied. Also a full line of R. Pringle & Sons' Hawich celebrated Underwear.

UMBRELLAS—We have received the Samples, and have to arrive about the 5th Dec., the best stock of Ladies' Paragon Umbrellas, that probably ever came to Victoria, prices $4 to $12.50 each.

FURS—We display a select variety. Unsurpassed for style, quality and finish.

FUR-LINED CLOAKS—From $15 to $110.

JACKETS AND CAPES—Our second cable repeat order is now due. It is needless to say that these goods have proved eminently satisfactory, and that prices are right, else they would not be in such demand.

N.B.—We have no antidiluvian Jackets in stock. These shown and ticketed so cheap in windows are all this season's make.

SILKS—Lyons, Cashmere and Bonnets' Faille Francaise, Pongee, Japanese, and Surah Silks, in all the newest and most reliable makes known.

HANDKERCHIEFS—An immense variety in Silk and Cambrics; 1 case Japanese, Initial and Fancy Border, just received. With half dozen a beautiful Lacquered Box given free.

FANS—Hand Painted and Gauze, very choice.

DRESS GOODS—Full lines of Staples, including Henriettas, Cashmeres, French Serges, Camels' Hair and Amazon Cloth. Also a few Pattern Pieces which were received late, and are marked at about one half the price that they would have been had they arrived sooner.

We do not exhibit Plush or Fancy Goods, preferring to keep to our legitimate trade, and consider goods as above advertised will make a more appreciated Xmas or New Year's Gift than the tinsel stuff usually disposed of at this season of the year.

STAPLE DRY GOODS, such as Blankets, Flannels, Sheetings, Muslins, Table Linens, etc., sold as usual at a fraction over wholesale prices.

THE WESTSIDE.

J. HUTCHESON & Co.

November 28th, 1891. no29 1m

OH, MY "I."

CHANGE OF HANDS.

Geo. J. Cook begs to notify his friends, and public generally, that he has bought out the stock of George Binghams, 179 Douglas Street, and will sell, for cash, Groceries, Patent Medicines, etc., as cheap as the cheapest.

Call, taste, and try, and don't forget to buy. de16-1m

B. C. Pottery and Terra Cotta Co.

Reduction in Price of

SEWER PIPE.

6-inch Vitrified Sewer Pipe, 20 cents per foot, and other sizes in proportion. The above reduction will stand good for three months from date.

W. H. BAINBRIDGE, Secretary,
Jewell Block, Douglas St.
Victoria Oct. 14th, 1891. oc15

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

W. H. BAINBRIDGE,

Secretary B C. Pottery and Terra Cotta Co.
B.C. Agricultural Society.
Victoria Jockey Club.

The Jewell Block, Douglas St.
oct24-1m

Examine! Weigh! Count!

Be not Deceived! Judge for yourself! My strong Suit is

STAPLE GROCERIES

Of which I keep a Full and Complete

ASSORTMENT

Times are dull, Money is Scarce, the weather is bad, therefore you want to economize, so go to

ROWBOTHAM

"The Grocer,"

COR. YATES AND BROAD STS

P. O. Box 476. Telephone 103.
my12

GEO. A. SARGISON

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Accountant & Agent,

43 LANGLEY ST.
ap27

GREAT XMAS SALE

—OF NEW—

JAPANESE GOODS

Just received by last steamer, consisting of all kinds of Silk Goods, Tea Sets, Vases, Trays, Cabinets, Writing Desks, Screens, Chairs, Tables, Toys of all kinds, great variety of Curios, Bronzeware, etc. The finest lot of Xmas Goods in the city.

ROKUBAN CO.,

150 Government Street.
ja6-1y

We solicit an

INSPECTION

OF OUR

NEW STOCK

—OF—

JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, ETC.,

in our store in the

Five Sisters' Block, 59 Government St.,

whether you wish to purchase or not.

XMAS PRESENTS

suitable for every person.

DAVIDSON BROS.

de5-1m

GROCERIES!

It Will Pay You

to call and examine the fine stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, at

55 YATES ST. 55

WATSON & HALL.

Telephone 418. de5-1m

CAFÉ ROYAL,

62 Douglas Street, corner View, (Turner Block.)

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

Ladies' and Gents'

Coffee, Lunch and Oyster Parlor

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

Candies and Creams made fresh daily. Catering a specialty. For Weddings, Dinners and Receptions of all kinds leave it to us.

Open from 7:30 a.m to 10 p.m. Theatre nights until after the performance.

JESSURUN & WORMSER, - - - Proprietors.
no27-tf

TO THE PUBLIC OF VICTORIA.

THE VIENNA THE

We wish to inform you that we have to-day opened a first class

Coffee, Lunch and Oyster Parlor,

AT 62 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR FORT,

where we will serve you at moderate prices. Everything in our line of the very best procurable in the market. Soliciting your patronage, we remain, respectfully,

THE VIENNA.
no29 1y

THE BALMORAL

Restaurant & Ice Cream Parlor

F. W. GARLAND, PROPRIETOR.

Ice Cream delivered to any part of the city. Meals at all hours. No Chinese employed.

40 BROAD ST., NEXT Y. M. C. A. ROOMS.
je28 VICTORIA, B.

WEATHER STRIPS

For Doors and Windows.

THE CHAMPION. - THE PEERLESS

They stop draughts; they prevent rattling; they preserve your health; they save your fuel; they ensure your comfort. Don't be without them.

SOLD AND FITTED BY

J. P. BURGESS,

10 Broughton Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. VICTOR AUSTIN

Teacher of Violin, Guitar & Mandolin.

Application can be made at the Conservatory of Music, 95 Douglas St. oc11

MR. KAYE will receive a few private pupils in Arithmetic, Mathematics and Bookkeeping; and assist intending candidates for Civil Service and Teachers' Certificates. 111 Fisgard Street. sep30

VICTORIA COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

103 GOVERNMENT STREET.

PRINCIPAL:—Rev. I. B. Pegg, Grk. Honors, 1st Class Latin, Dip. in Tech. Science, Sch. of Mines, Fellow Sc. and Lit., London, &c.

DAY PUPILS:—$8 per month.

EVENING CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen in all branches of study at choice, $5 monthly.

TRADESMEN'S accounts kept. Books Audited de7